



Jacques Chirac saluting supporters at the Paris City Hall after the election.

## Chirac Wins French Presidency, Ending 14-Year Socialist Reign

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Jacques Chirac, the conservative mayor of Paris and a two-time former prime minister, succeeded Sunday in his third try to capture the French presidency with a close election victory over his Socialist rival, Lionel Jospin.

As the man chosen to guide France into the 21st century, Mr. Chirac will receive one of the most powerful mandates of any leader in a Western democracy. Besides the immense clout of the French presidency, he will be able to count on an 80 percent majority in Parliament as a result

of the conservative landslide in the 1993 legislative elections.

In his victory speech at city hall, Mr. Chirac told a crowd of delighted supporters that he would match campaign promises with action by mobilizing all of the forces at his disposal to fight against unemployment, poverty and homelessness. He vowed to set aside partisan bickering and serve as the president of all of France.

"I am fully aware of the gravity of the responsibilities I will have," Mr. Chirac said. "I am also aware of the difficulties of the tasks that await us. Like you, I want a state that is strong, impartial, demanding of itself and concerned about the best use

of public funds — a state that does not isolate those who govern from those who have chosen them."

Within an hour after polls closed, Mr. Jospin conceded when early returns showed that Mr. Chirac was a clear winner with about 52 percent of the vote to his 48 percent. The Socialist underdog had stunned even his most ardent supporters by finishing first in the elimination round two weeks ago. He appeared satisfied with his showing in the run-off even though he failed to expand his support beyond the left's traditional constituencies.

"I felt a profound movement of renewal building up around my candidacy and my

proposals," Mr. Jospin said as he offered congratulations to his Gaullist foe. "It was not enough for victory but it will not end here because it carries hopes."

After a bitter campaign against Prime Minister Edouard Balladur that rocked the conservative alliance, Mr. Chirac managed to rally the right's divided legions by stressing that real change could occur only if there was a clean break with the Socialist control of the presidency following François Mitterrand's 14 years in power.

As president-elect, Mr. Chirac will make his first official appearance Monday. He

See FRANCE, Page 8

## Quick Fixes Are Needed With No 'State of Grace'

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Embarking on seven years of conservative leadership, Jacques Chirac emerged Sunday as a president who will face severe difficulties in tackling the problems that have accumulated during the declining years of President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Chirac campaigned on a call for change, saying that 14 years of Socialist

### NEWS ANALYSIS

control had left France in a vacuum of ideas and a mood of grievances, uncertainties and even fear of change.

Both candidates in this election held out hope that changes can revive the country's optimism and momentum. While this theme carried Lionel Jospin, the Socialist candidate, to growing exhilaration among his followers, Mr. Chirac never seemed to dissipate the near-antipathy among voters — what a pollster

called "a lack of desire" — that has always dogged him.

As a result, "the Chirac government will not be given a state of grace," according to Jean-Marc Leach, a pollster who correctly called the outcome of the voting. Previous presidents have been given a breathing space to get organized.

Anticipating these difficulties, Mr. Chirac has pledged to reach out beyond his own Gaullist party to include center-rightists in his government, and his aides predicted Sunday that a strong cabinet team would help ensure that Mr. Chirac will establish personal authority that carries the country with him.

"We need some quick fixes, highly symbolic, to show our hearts are in the right place while we settle down to the tough choices," according to a Chirac aide who expects a government post. He has urged Mr. Chirac to order a crash public building program providing cheap shelter for many of France's homeless people, whose plight has be-

See CHIRAC, Page 8

## Bundesbank Prescription For the Ailing U.S. Dollar

### Deficit and Savings Need 'Addressing'

By Nathaniel C. Nash  
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — The beleaguered U.S. dollar will not rise in value against the Japanese yen and the German mark until the Clinton administration and the U.S. Congress take steps to reverse America's declining savings rate and reduce the country's ever-growing budget deficit, the head of Germany's central bank says.

"The problems for me are clear: low savings ratio, relatively high budget deficit, no absolute assurance it will come down in the long run, and a high net debtor position," said Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank. "These are the points that have to be addressed."

Mr. Tietmeyer said that even though current American economic performance — low inflation, moderating growth and a soaring stock market — did not justify the dollar's 13 percent decline against the mark this year, currency speculators were no longer basing their buy or sell decisions on current economic factors alone.

"It is not only the presence of the current deficit that seems to concern the markets, but also the prospect for the future," Mr. Tietmeyer said. "The markets seem to think that there is not enough correction on the way as far as these fundamentals are concerned. The markets of today are more and more looking to the future."

Mr. Tietmeyer spoke extensively about his views on the dollar and the recent gyrations in the world currency markets in an interview in his office late last week.

While he repeatedly said that he did not want to meddle in the internal policy-making process of the United States, and therefore, would not make comments on specific legislation, he nevertheless was not shy in criticizing the United States for making little progress in finding a long-term solution to bringing down future deficits.

His remarks followed by a little more than a week a tension-filled meeting in Washington of the finance ministers and central bank heads of the Group of Seven

industrialized countries. The falling dollar has driven the cost of German and Japanese exports up, causing outcry by industries in those countries. But also in Europe, many blame the weak dollar for dragging down other currencies such as the French franc, Italian lira and Spanish peseta.

Thus, almost all of America's major trading partners are calling for corrective actions that will bolster market confidence.

Criticism of American policy has been particularly sharp from Germany, where Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Finance Minister Theo Waigel and Mr. Tietmeyer have repeatedly pointed at American policy and said it was coming up short.

Mr. Tietmeyer said there was no coordinated plan on the part of the German government to finger-point at Washington, but he acknowledged that he did not remember such outspoken criticism from Germany of U.S. policy since the early 1980s, when American deficits ballooned under President Ronald Reagan's tax cuts and military buildup.

"I am not interested in interfering in the policy of the United States," the Bundesbank chief said. "I am only saying that it is important to understand what are the problems behind the dollar's low value, and that the markets are not only looking at the present problems but they are looking always at what will happen in the future."

Mr. Tietmeyer said several times that "every country has to take care of its own currency," and that a strong dollar is in the interest of the United States as well as the world, since it is the world's reserve currency.

While he would not predict when or if the markets would shift more in favor of the dollar, he said he believed that the Clinton administration had finally understood that the dollar needed strengthening.

"I believe that the United States administration now has a clear policy of saying that it is interested not in a weak dollar but a strong dollar," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

## Clinton Is Advised to Set Tariffs in Japan Auto Dispute

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's top economic advisers have recommended that he impose record-breaking sanctions against Japanese imports, chiefly automobiles, in retaliation for Tokyo's refusal to open the Japanese automobile market to America.

The recommendation came at a two-hour meeting of the National Economic Council on Saturday, after last-minute negotiations broke down Friday night between the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, and Japan's minister of international trade and industry, Ryuzo Hashimoto.

The centerpiece of the retaliation is expected to be tariffs ranging up to 100 percent on billions of dollars' worth of

### Risk to Markets Seen

If the United States follows through on its threat to initiate trade sanctions against Japan, financial markets will head for an upset, analysts warn. Carl Gewirtz reports, Page 13.

Japanese automobile-related imports. Automotive goods accounted for more than 55 percent of the United States' \$66 billion trade deficit with Japan last year.

American officials would not specify the total value of the products subject to sanctions, but it has been reported that the initial range could be from \$5 billion to \$10 billion. However, the figure is likely to be reduced during a review process.

Mr. Kantor declined to describe the specific recommendations forwarded to the

president but said that a range of actions was "unanimously agreed to after a thorough review, but very little debate." Administration officials said they expected Mr. Clinton to approve the action before he leaves for Moscow on Monday.

But the formal announcement may be delayed for several days, while officials refine a draft list of goods that would be subject to the heavy tax.

They will also be considering the possibility of broader, nontariff sanctions against Japanese industry. While the administration has not indicated what nontariff sanctions it is considering, they could include restrictions on Japanese investment.

Under U.S. trade law, the tariffs cannot go into effect for at least 30 days, giving American companies a chance to review the list and seek the removal of items that

cannot be obtained from non-Japanese suppliers.

As a matter of political as well as practical reality, however, the sanctions are unlikely to go into effect until late June. The delay is designed to maximize pressure on Tokyo to resolve the dispute when Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama meet at the annual summit meeting of the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations next month in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Most trade disputes are settled on the brink, and U.S. officials said they hoped a deal could be struck in Halifax, if not before then. But they insisted that they were not bluffing.

"The president is very determined in this matter," Mr. Kantor said. "This has gone See TRADE, Page 4

## Europe Consigns an Era of War to History

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — At a Victory in Europe Day exhibition at the Imperial War Museum, crowds have been transfixed by a special clock and an electronic digital counter. Every 3.33 seconds the counter clicks up one more number. One revolution of the clock equals five clicks.

The counter is tallying the number who died from wars this century. The clock was started in June 1989 and it will not reach its goal until midnight on the eve of the year 2000. One hundred million clicks.

The museum-goers are coming to grips with what many historians see as the central fact of the 20th century: War.

Increasingly, the 75-year period from 1914 to 1989, covering two world wars and the Cold War, is being seen by historians as a single, discrete epoch, a time apart in which much of the world was fighting war, recovering from war or preparing for war.

In that spirit the explosion of ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory over Germany in Europe during World War II can be seen as an effort to consign the epoch to history.

Here there is a flood of reminiscences,

lectures and concerts, speeches and prayers. Hotels are serving wartime ration cuisine, block parties will feature the music of Glenn Miller and Vera Lynn, and television is filled with the grainy black and white footage of gun batteries firing, German soldiers goosestepping through conquered lands and refugees trudging down muddy roads past bomb craters.

In Moscow, President Bill Clinton and other world leaders will join President Boris N. Yeltsin to review 4,500 World War II veterans on parade.

In Paris, President François Mitterrand See WAR, Page 8

## Chinese Celebrate the 5-Day Workweek

By Steven Mulson  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — On the sixth day, Gao Wencun rested. And it was good.

Taking advantage of China's new five-day workweek, Mr. Gao, a 32-year-old painter in the auto body shop of a state-owned enterprise, basked in the spring sunshine at the Beijing Amusement Park with his family, eating honeydew flavored ice cream.

"We want to take all the rides," he said, sitting next to his wife, son, and mother-in-

law near a giant boat-shaped swing and not far from the giant Ferris wheel.

China's newly shortened workweek is a measure that Beijing's leaders hope will reduce unemployment and spread work around for the tens of millions of laborers who do nothing but are still on the payrolls of China's state-owned enterprises.

The idea of leisure is still a relatively novel one in China, where the government has driven people to speed growth and where Mao once advised that "the principle of diligence and frugality should be observed in everything."

Until last year, the legal workweek was six days. In 1994, it was trimmed to 44 hours, with millions of people working one Saturday and then having the next one off. Now, with the wave of a government wand, millions of Chinese have been liberated from the grindstone of the sixth day of work.

"More, faster, better, cheaper," was the economic slogan of the late 1950s. Now that advice could be applied to amusement park rides. The economic slogan of the Deng Xiaoping era has been: "To get rich is glorious." But to get a ride in a plastic

log on a downhill water coaster, that's really fun.

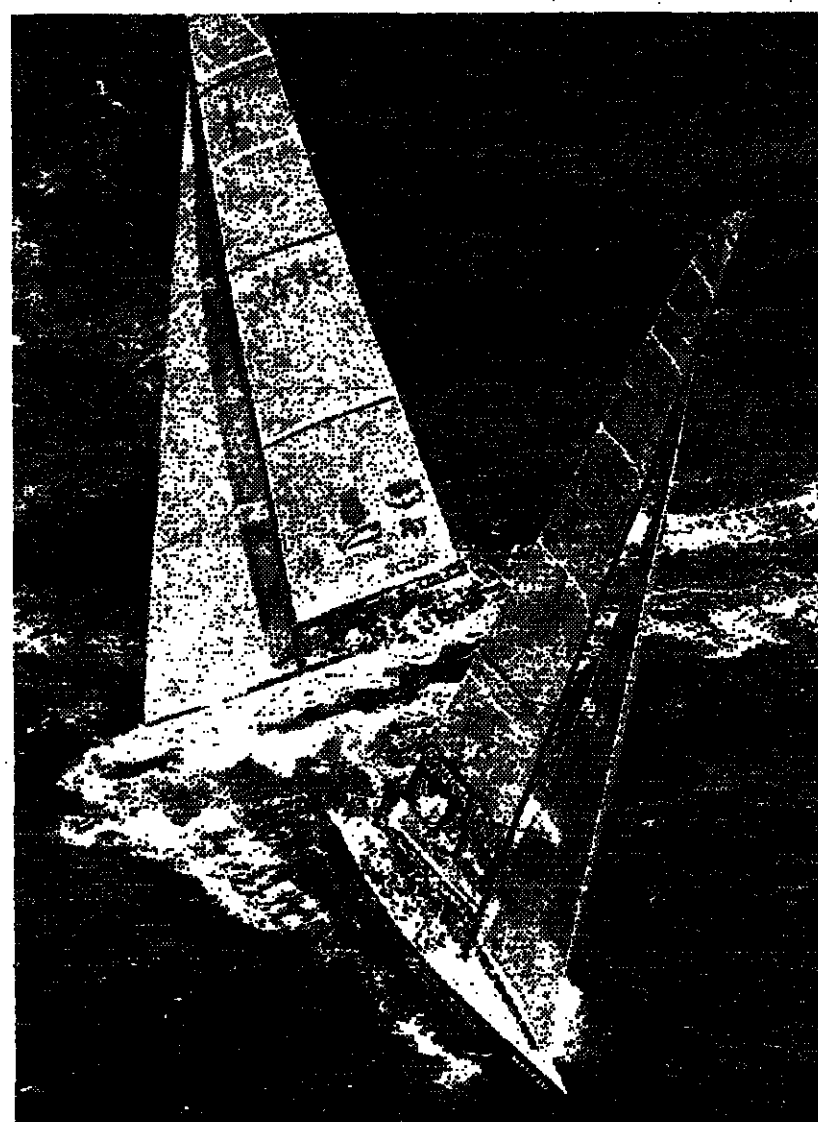
"Maybe China wants to be closer to international practice," Mr. Gao said between bites of his ice cream. He said workers in his department could still work a sixth day if they wanted to, but that few would choose to do so. "If you work an extra day, you don't get that much more benefit," he said. "You can do the same work in five days."

Indeed, according to an article in the official government China Daily, a recent poll indicated that 80 percent of working people prefer an additional day off every week to a corresponding weekly pay increase. And it does not hurt the popularity of the new law that people will receive the same monthly salaries for putting in nearly 10 percent less work.

Increasingly, Chinese people are willing to spend some of their hard-earned savings on entertainment, whereas they have traditionally spent their free time caring for pet birds, playing cards or checkers, or walking in the park. Mr. Gao spent 150 yuan

See CHINA, Page 4

## AGENDA



CUP MAGIC — New Zealand's Black Magic 1 taking ahead of Dennis Conner's Young America en route to a victory in the America's Cup, Page 19.

## U.S. Warns Russia On Iran Reactors

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Bill Clinton warned Sunday that Russia would be endangering its own security by selling two nuclear power reactors to Iran. His comments came in the run-up to his summit meeting Wednesday in Moscow with President Boris N. Yeltsin.

"If this sale goes forward, Russian national security can only be weakened in the long term," Mr. Clinton said in remarks prepared for delivery to the American Israel Public Affairs Committee. He leaves Monday for Moscow.

The president said the fact that Iran wanted to buy reactors and other nuclear technology — even though it has more than enough oil to meet its energy needs — plus other evidence, supported only one conclusion: "Iran is bent on building nuclear weapons."

"I believe Russia also has a powerful interest in preventing a neighbor, especially one with Iran's track record, from possessing these weapons," he said.

Related article, Page 8

PAGE TWO  
Europe Bridges at Its Muslims

THE AMERICAS  
Helms Would Cut UN Funds

EUROPE  
9 Die in Sarajevo Shelling

Opinion Page 10, Sports Pages 17-19,  
Books Page 8, Crossword Page 6.

International Classified  
Page 4.



## *Europe Bridles at Its Muslims*

Government crackdowns on legal and

Mr. Hiestand blames French social-welfare and immigration policies for cre-

"Our children are the ones who are going to determine whether we live in a racist

**Like many Muslims in Europe, Turks living in poor neighborhoods in German cities have been victims of chronic unemployment and racial hatred.**

In Germany, meanwhile, two funda-

111,000 people, 12,000 of them Turks.  
"We've always had Turkish neighbors,  
and we've always gotten along with

The New York Times

Turks who had felt safe living in Germany suddenly felt dangerously exposed when right-wing radicals began fire-bombing Turkish homes in late 1992, said Vural Emre, who came from Turkey 33 years ago. More than 20 Turks and other immigrants died in such attacks between then and the end of 1993.

## FAA Tightens

**US\$21,000,000  
HARD  
CASH**



**Abu Dhabi  
Airport Duty Free**

# Bid to Move U.S. Embassy Ruffles Israel

Tel.: (41-22) 311 13 44  
Telex: 421550 - Fax: 311 13 50

majority leader, Bob Dole, was reported to be preparing a bill requiring that work on a new

**FRIDAY:** Denmark  
**SUNDAY:** Malaysia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## FAA Tightens Controls on Israel Repairs

Marvin Klemow, vice president of public affairs for Israeli Aircraft Industries, said the company was eager to correct any problems and had agreed to all the FAA's proposals.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

**FRIDAY:** Denmark  
**SUNDAY:** Malaysia

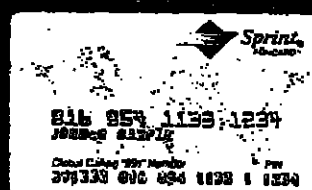
*Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.*

## This Week's Holidays

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

THE EASIEST WAY TO  
T BACK HOME WITHOUT  
RUBY SLIPPERS.

[illegible]

To order a free FONCARD  
CALL COLLECT TO THE U.S.  
212-248-0295



## THE AMERICAS



Jose Caballero, an usher at the State Fair Music Hall, inspecting his damaged car in Dallas in the wake of the storm.

## Away From Politics

At least 16 persons were killed in the Dallas area by a storm with torrential rains, winds of up to 70 miles an hour (110 kilometers an hour), and hailstones described as being the size of grapefruit. Most of the victims drowned when flash floods engulfed their cars, including five members of one family. Two workers were killed when a warehouse roof collapsed. Lightning struck and killed a 15-year-old boy and also caused a house fire that killed a 70-year-old woman. Four persons were reported missing and more than 100 were treated for injuries, mostly minor. Damage estimates exceeded \$400 million. (AP, Reuters)

A jury has awarded \$300,000 to the San Francisco Fire Department's first female

lieutenant, who said she was harassed, threatened and discriminated against. Ann Young charged in her lawsuit that male colleagues tried to push her off a building, threw debris from a fire at her and harassed her with pornography. She said her superiors retaliated against her for complaining. Ms. Young, 33, was one of the first four women to be hired by the department in 1987. She was made a lieutenant two years later. She went on leave in August and said she did not plan to return. (AP)

A small fire caused slight damage to the space shuttle Endeavour at Cape Canaveral, Florida, but there were no injuries. The accident happened in the hangar when an undetermined amount of hydrogen fuel leaked as technicians tried to remove a thruster. The fuel apparently was ignited by a light held by a technician, or by a thermal blanket. (AP)

An elderly Chicago woman, fearing that a bomb might be in a rental truck abandoned in her neighborhood helped the police make one of the biggest drug seizures in the city this year. Policemen uncovered cardboard boxes containing about 810 kilograms of uncut cocaine and 500 pounds of marijuana worth at least \$225 million. (AP)

An earthquake measuring 5.0 on the Richter scale shook the Palm Springs area of Southern California. No damage or injuries were reported. (AP)

Four persons, three of them children, were killed when fire gutted the top floor of a three-story apartment building in Chicago. The children, aged 2, 3 and 4, died of smoke inhalation. A 40-year-old woman was killed in a leap from a window, and six persons were injured jumping. Police suspected arson. (AP)

## Fearing Federal 'Persecution,' Militias Take Cover

By Serge F. Kovaleski and Susan Schmidt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Oregon Militia has disbanded and is destroying its records because it fears "persecution" by federal agents. Membership in a Florida paramilitary group has taken a dive. And the radio voice of the militia movement has been yanked off the airwaves.

These are tough times for a number of citizen militias across the United States. Law enforcement officials believe that one of the people charged in the bombing of an Oklahoma City federal building last month may have ties to militias in Michigan and Arizona. Those suspicions are taking a toll on segments of the self-described anti-government patriot movement, both within the ranks and in the communities where paramilitary groups operate.

Although militias have been thriving over the past year, some members are rethinking their affiliations and weighing whether the angry rhetoric and firearms fervor that the organizations espouse are too extreme.

Others, who say they are concerned about their safety, are disassociating themselves from militias altogether for fear the federal government may launch a campaign to stamp out the groups.

"We are seeing weekend warriors who participated in militias merely as an exercise of their Second Amendment rights distancing themselves from the hard cores, the true ideologues of the movement, who will stay firmly entrenched," said Steven L. Gardner, research director at the Coalition for Human Dignity, a Portland, Oregon, watchdog group that tracks militias.

"While the movement has not been proven criminally responsible for the bombing, it has been indicted morally," Mr. Gardner said. "For some, the cost of being associated with such a stigma is too high."

Since the Oklahoma blast, some militias have been ostracized by local residents and carefully watched by local law enforcement authorities who previously had paid little attention to them.

"We have a higher level of vigilance and caution because we want to make sure that some

of these beliefs are not distorted into violence," said Dave Wareing, chief of operations for the Whatcom County Sheriff's Office in northeast Washington state.

He said that officers had been told to be watchful for armed individuals garbed in camouflage, cars without license plates or drivers without licenses — all of which could indicate membership in a militia or patriot group.

"We want to get a sense of whether more people are mobilizing to commit criminal acts," Mr. Wareing said.

Consequently, watchdog groups said they expected that many paramilitary outfits would start to operate more secretly by breaking up into clusters of anywhere from 5 to 15 members that are harder for law enforcement to monitor.

The founder of the Oregon Militia, Michael J. Cross, said he had decided to dissolve his group last week after he became suspicious that it had been infiltrated "to about the highest level" by individuals working for the federal government.

"All records will be destroyed," Mr. Cross said.

He added, "I said to the members if they want to form small cell groups, that would be safer than one big organization."

Mr. Cross, 28, an insurance salesman in the state capital, Salem, said that participation in the militia, which had claimed about 300 members, had dropped following the Oklahoma City attack.

Mr. Cross, who single-handedly ran the militia, said he dissolved the organization to protect himself, his family and his followers from a hostile government, which he believes was responsible for the April 19 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building.

He suggested that the terrorist act was carried out by a "rogue agency" to destroy documents relating to the 1993 showdown between federal agents and the Branch Davidian cult near Waco, Texas, so there would not be a renewed inquiry into the case.

"If they would blow up one of their own buildings, who knows what they could do to militias," Mr. Cross said in a recent interview. He said during the interview he had been told

that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

"I fear for my safety and my family's safety because of misguided actions the government has taken on innocent people in Waco and other places," he said.

A leader of the Florida Patriots Network said the fallout from the bombing was affecting membership. The leader, John Adams, said that at a meeting last week of his cell group, one of a number that make up the Florida militia, only four peo-

ple came, compared with the 15 or so who regularly attend.

"This has separated the men from the boys, so to speak," Mr. Adams said. "It's very damaging, very damaging. It sets us back several years."

Militia leaders said they were trying to salvage the movement's tarnished image, which they blame on scapegoating by the federal government and biased news coverage, by being as cooperative as possible with law enforcement authorities and news organizations.

The Militia of Montana, for example, has opened its head-

## Helms Seeks Cuts In Financing UN

He Would Pull U.S. Out of ILO And Slash Other Agency Funds

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As Congress nears decisions on foreign aid and international operations spending, Senator Jesse Helms, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has proposed terminating U.S. participation in the International Labor Organization and many other UN activities.

In a letter to the Budget Committee chairman, Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, Mr. Helms said the international affairs authorization bill prepared by his committee would seek to eliminate nearly \$100 million a year in funding ILO membership, the UN Industrial Development Organization and four smaller groups.

The North Carolina Republican also said he would recommend "terminating or greatly reducing" funds for almost every UN-sponsored organization except UNICEF, saving another \$200 million a year. His targets include the UN Development Program, to which Washington contributes \$118 million yearly, the UN Fellowship Program, with an annual U.S. budget of \$100,000, the UN Population Fund, and a fund set up to carry out the Montreal Protocol on global warming.

Mr. Helms is at the center of a furious battle over funding for

U.S. activities abroad, a battle that pits the administration and some moderate members of Congress from both parties against Mr. Helms and other conservatives who seek sharp cuts in spending on the State Department, the United Nations and foreign aid.

The House International Relations Committee and the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations have scheduled hearings this week on measures to cut foreign operations and aid spending and to reorganize the government's foreign policy apparatus, eliminating the Agency for International Development.

Apparently in the belief that the House is less committed to quick action than the Senate and time is on the administration's side there, Jill Buckley, assistant administrator of AID, has devised a strategy of "delay, postpone, obfuscate, derail," an e-mail message to AID staff members said. "If we derail we can kill the merger," it added.

The message was leaked and faxed all over Washington Friday. When gleeful Republicans circulated it, AID issued a statement that said, "Our strategy is not to delay, it is to defeat. These proposals are irresponsible."

The administration and its supporters say those who agree with Mr. Helms are shortsighted isolationists who fail to understand that the United States has global leadership responsibilities and that money spent on diplomacy now can forestall more expensive wars and disasters later.

Mr. Helms and other congressional Republicans argue that current programs are inefficient, that many UN organizations serve little purpose and international activities cannot be spared in budget-cutting.

At issue is the size of the so-called 150 account, which funds the State Department, AID and other nonmilitary government activities abroad, as well as foreign aid. The administration is seeking \$21.2 billion for fiscal 1996, almost the same as this year's allocation.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Gingrich Cool to Abortion Measure

WASHINGTON — Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, said Sunday that there could be a rash of illegal abortions if Republicans pushed through a constitutional amendment to limit abortions.

The Georgia Republican, a strong opponent of abortion, said the nation needed to go through a long process of dialogue on the subject, and that simply amending the constitution might backfire.

"We have to win the argument in the country," Mr. Gingrich said in a television interview. "If all we did tomorrow morning was pass an amendment, you would have millions of women going into back alleys having abortions."

The Republican platform calls for a constitutional amendment to ban most abortions, but Republican leaders in Congress have shown little enthusiasm for bringing up the issue. Instead, they are considering legislation, such as giving the states more power to withhold funding for abortions in the case of rape or incest. (AP)

## Clinton Vows to Bar Illegal Aliens

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has promised to expedite deportations of illegal immigrants who are charged with breaking U.S. laws, even if they are not convicted.

"It simply doesn't make any sense for us to have illegal aliens in our custody in our courts and then let them go back to living here illegally," Mr. Clinton said Saturday in his weekly radio address. "That's wrong and we should stop it."

The president, noting that the United States is deporting about 40,000 illegal immigrants a year, also pledged to clean out a backlog of 100,000 aliens awaiting deportation proceedings by streamlining the process. (WP)

## Gramm Blasts Federal 'Hammock'

WASHINGTON — Senator Phil Gramm, a Texas Republican, has blamed an "explosion" in the size of government over the past four decades for the deterioration in morality and values in America and said the only solution was to reduce the federal government sharply and give families more freedom to spend or save their own money.

In a speech designed to reassure social conservatives in the Republican Party that he will make their issues an essential part of his presidential campaign, Mr. Gramm told a college commencement audience that the social safety net erected by government by the New Deal and the Great Society had become "a hammock" that is robbing the country of freedom and virtue.

Mr. Gramm spoke at Liberty University in Lynchburg, Virginia. (WP)

## Black Is Elected Mayor of Dallas

DALLAS — Ron Kirk, a former Texas secretary of state, has been elected mayor of Dallas in a landslide, becoming the first black mayor of any major city in the state.

With 865 of 875 precincts reporting, Mr. Kirk had 68,541 votes, or 62 percent. Darrell Jordan, a lawyer, trailed with 24,933 votes, or 23 percent, and City Councilman Domingo Garcia had 13,946 votes, or 13 percent.

"I've always believed that if you had to choose between making history and making sense, you ought to make sense first," said Mr. Kirk, who will be sworn in June 5. "What we did was articulate a vision that made sense to the voters of Dallas." (AP)

## Quote / Unquote

Governor Pete Wilson of California, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, on his failure to pay Social Security taxes on a maid: "Those opponents of immigration reform who think they can use this against me to silence the debate on illegal immigration are mistaken. The voters are far more concerned with how the federal government is failing to control our borders today, than with who was hired 17 years ago to help with the housework." (NYT)

## Canada Wakes Up to Rising Home-Grown Hatred

By Anne Swardson  
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Canadians have reacted to the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City with horror, and not just because of the human losses. The blast also has forced this peace-loving nation to confront the fact that organized hate is on the rise in Canada.

Experts who follow hate groups here say their numbers are growing, their ties to American paramilitary and white-supremacist groups are strengthening, and they are recruiting from an ever younger, angrier base of adherents who do not rule out violence of any kind.

Whether engaging in small-scale rioting on the streets of Ottawa, stockpiling weapons in Toronto, burning crosses in Alberta or running telephone hate lines from Vancouver, Canadian extremists are raising fears that the kind of violence displayed in Oklahoma City is not out of the question north of the border.

Citing a handful of murders by people with neo-Nazi or white-supremacist connections in recent years, Stephen Scheinberg of Concordia University said, "The extreme right in Canada has already shown it is murderous. To move from there to terrorism doesn't take so great a step."

Or, as a Toronto-based neo-Nazi leader, Wolfgang Droege, put it on a television documentary that aired in February: "Canada — I almost have to pinch myself when I say this — is on a course towards chaos."

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Wolfgang Droege, a Toronto Neo-Nazi leader, said that an acquaintance had just been arrested by agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## 20 Classic Comic Strips Get (Postage) Stamp of Approval

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the American comic strip, the U.S. Postal Service has issued a sheet of 20 stamps portraying classic strips over the first 50 years, from 1895 to 1945.

They are Gasoline Alley, Orphan Annie, Popeye, Blondie, Dick Tracy, Barney Google, Alley Oop, The Yellow Kid, The Katzenjammer Kids, Little Nemo in Slumberland, Bringing Up Father (Maggie and Jiggs), Krazy Kat, Rube Goldberg Inventions, Toonerville Folks, Nancy, Flash Gor-

don, Li'l Abner, Terry and the Pirates, Prince Valiant and Brenda Starr.

Although Mort Walker, the creator of Beetle Bailey, has been campaigning for comic stamps for decades, he was omitted, as was George Shulz, who draws Peanuts. With one exception, only deceased creators were eligible, though in many cases their strips live on.

The exception was Dale Messick, 89, creator of Brenda Starr, who was included as the first female illustrator to score a major success in comics.

## Short Takes

Ed Means had brought his 8-year-old daughter to the office for Take Our Daughters to Work Day, only to be told that he had just been dismissed as part of a company retrenchment program. Ed Means, vice president of the computer software company Structural Dynamics Research Corp.

in Milford, Ohio, who gave Mr. Means the bad news, said he did not know that Mr. Means' daughter, Marisa, was in the office, and conceding that the "timing was truly regrettable," Marisa had packed a lunch and brought along some books for her day at Dad's job. Mr. Means, a systems engineering manager, said he already had one job offer plus about 70 phone calls from reporters seeking interviews.

"On the Waterfront," the stage version of the 1954 film classic, closed on Broadway last week after a weeklong run and a loss of more than \$2.5 million. The show's original director left and had to be replaced. Two leading actors also departed. And at the show's final preview performance, one actor suffered a heart attack on stage.

Why is it possible to see the darkened part of a crescent moon? Because

of Earthshine, says the "Why Things Are" column of The Washington Post. The sun shines on the Earth, the light is reflected to the moon, then reflected back to Earth — not much light, but enough. Earth, by the way, is much brighter in the sky than the moon. Earth's sea and clouds being much better reflectors than dull gray moon dust.

The Los Angeles Times columnist Jim Murray recounts how Tommy Bolt, having a bad round of golf, "had filled the water hazards with thrown clubs" and found himself on the final hole with 240 yards to the green. "What's the shot?" he asked the caddy. "A six-iron," the boy answered. "A six-iron!" roared Mr. Bolt. "How can you expect me to get there with a six-iron?" "Because it's the only club you have left, Mr. Bolt," the caddy told him.

International Herald Tribune.

## For investment information read

THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

Gourmets love us

HÔTEL DU RHÔNE

GENEVA

"The leading Hotels of the World"

"The very best downtown location"

Tel. (4122) 731 98 31

Fax (4122) 732 45 58

BREITLING

1884

CHRONOMAT

At a time when instruments unerringly cope with Mach 1 flight data, continued improvements to the mechanical chronograph simply underscore that there's more to time than technology. A movement's intricate beauty or a hand-polished case's lustrous gleam do put technological progress in a broader perspective. Like the Chronomat, the world's first but surely not last super-secure transport, Chronomat draws time and space over closer with aesthetic excellence as well as outstanding technical performance.

BREITLING SA  
P.O. Box 1132  
SWITZERLAND - 2540 GRENCHEN

Tel. 41 65 / 51 11 31  
Fax: 41 65 / 53 10 09

INSTRUMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS







## EUROPE



A Ukrainian UN peacekeeper at the Sarajevo airport Sunday carrying a chair to help support the coffin of a colleague who was killed by a sniper.

## Serbian Shells Kill 9 in Sarajevo

### 15 Seriously Injured in Heavy Mortar Attack

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

ZAGREB, Croatia — Bosnian Serbian forces shelled a Sarajevo suburb on Sunday, killing nine people in the worst attack on that UN-designated "safe area" since an often violated four-month cease-fire expired last week.

United Nations officials said initial assessments showed the Serbs fired 120mm mortars from within territory they control. A UN resolution has banned these weapons from use around the Bosnian capital since February 1994.

The officials said that no consideration was being given to asking NATO to strike back at the Serbs. UN Security Council resolutions give the UN mission in Bosnia the right to use NATO air power to protect the city. So far, NATO power has been used around Sarajevo only to stop Bosnian Serbs from deploying heavy guns.

The attack on Sarajevo and the suburb of Butmir, in which 15 other persons were reported seriously wounded, fit with the predictions of many UN officers that after the UN's failure to extend the cease-fire, the Serbs would increase their pressure on the Bosnian Muslims and Croats.

Since the cease-fire expired, Serbian forces in Bosnia and Croatia have shelled civilians in the northwestern Bihac pocket daily. One UN spokesman called the Bihac attacks, which narrowly missed the town's

crowded hospital two days ago, "murder."

In addition, the recent defeat of Croatian Serbian forces by the Croatian Army is also expected to increase pressure on Croats living in Bosnia. Last week, Bosnian Serbian forces shelled the mostly Croatian pocket of Orasje northwest of the Serbian-held city of Breko.

And on Sunday, masked Bosnian Serbs used mines to blow up a Roman Catholic church and monastery in the Serbian-held city of Banja Luka.

The church bombing spread fear among the remaining Croats in the town.

**Bosnian Urges Response**

Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia demanded that the international community either respond to the Serbian attack on the Sarajevo suburb or allow Bosnia the right to buy arms to defend itself, Agence France-Press reported from Sarajevo.

"Our question to the international community is: Are they going to do something about this or are they going to let us do something about it?" he said. If Security Council members or countries in NATO do not respond forcefully, he argued, then they should lift the arms embargo.

## Chechen Chief Says Moscow Can't Hide War From Allies

The Associated Press

GROZNY, Russia — In a clandestine TV broadcast, the Chechen rebel commander told viewers here that Russia could not hide the war in Chechnya from dozens of world leaders visiting Moscow to celebrate the World War II victory.

"It's not possible to delude Clinton and the world; there's a war going on here," said the Chechen commander, Aslan Maskhadov, referring to the U.S. president, Bill Clinton, in a poor-quality, two-hour videotape shown Saturday and bearing a May 3 date.

It was not clear where the broadcast originated, but it is another sign that Russia's declared control of Chechnya — even its bombed-out capital — is shaky. Russia's five-month-old military campaign to end Chechnya's self-declared independence is high on the list of concerns Mr. Clinton plans to raise with President Boris N. Yeltsin at a Moscow summit meeting this week.

Fighting has continued, and the top Russian commander, General Mikhail Yegorov, said Sunday that Russian forces under attack would not hesitate to fire on civilians if there were rebel fighters in their midst.

## Investigation Shakes Italy's Crusading Magistrates

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

ROME — The magistrates whose corruption inquiries brought down Italy's political old guard have been thrust into the public eye once again, with word that the Justice Ministry is trying to decide whether they can be prosecuted.

The government acknowledged last week that it had

opened an investigation into three years of work by the magistrates to determine whether they abused their office through preventive detention of suspects or by intimidating government inspectors who were sent last year to inquire into their work.

The announcement was a serious blow to the anti-corruption magistrates, whose work has been increasingly hampered

since the resignation of their top colleague, Antonio Di Pietro, in December. In stepping down, Mr. Di Pietro said political pressure had made it impossible for him to do his work.

The government's inquiry illustrates the degree to which investigations have become an instrument of political warfare between right and left as factions position themselves for national elections.

The governing of Italy has been clouded by uncertainty since a center-right entrepreneur, Silvio Berlusconi, swamped by accusations of corrupt business practices in his business empire, stepped down as prime minister in December. Parliamentary elections now seem likely to take place in the fall.

The order to investigate the magistrates was issued last week by Justice Minister Filippo Mancuso, 74, a former judge who took office in January as part of a cabinet headed by Prime Minister Lamberto Dini. But the decision was announced not by him but by Tiziana Maiolo, a lawmaker in the Forza Italia party of Mr. Berlusconi, who leads the center-right forces in Parliament.

Mr. Berlusconi's government first sent inspectors to investigate the anti-corruption magistrates at their Milan headquarters last year.

The suspicion now, as then, is that Mr. Berlusconi is seeking to blunt the impact of the corruption investigations, which in recent months have focused ever more closely on his corporate empire, Fininvest.

On Wednesday, magistrates in Naples announced that they had detained a former executive of Fininvest on suspicion of corruption, though he was later released.

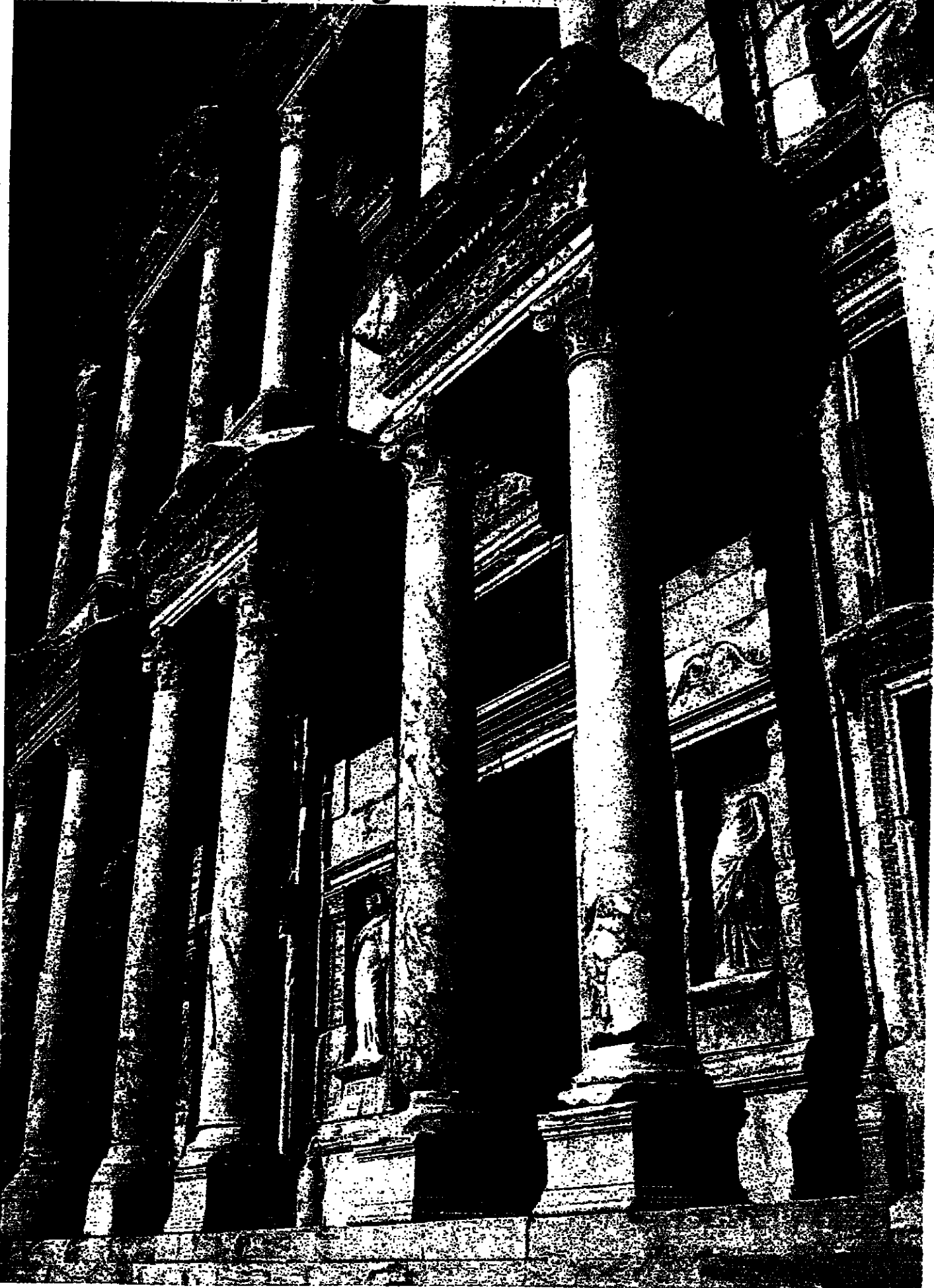
Although Mrs. Maiolo disclosed the Justice Ministry's action to the press, Mr. Mancuso's ministry refused to confirm the report until late Friday — and then only after the minister was admonished to do so in a phone call from President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

Since the investigations began in February 1992, thousands of politicians and busi-

nessmen have been questioned and more than 700 sent to trial in connection with bribes paid for government contracts.

Because of the slowness of the judicial system, no one has begun serving a jail term as a result of a conviction.

No,  
it's not where you might think...



It's Ephesus, Turkey, a centre of Roman civilisation. It is also where the Temple of Artemis, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, was built, where St. Paul gathered his converts and where

the Virgin Mary spent her final days. All part of Turkey's 8,000 year old heritage, it makes you wonder why you ever thought of going anywhere else.

The Europe you don't know.  
The Asia you will discover.  
**TURKEY**

### BRIEFLY EUROPE

#### Syria Puts Off EU on Talks in Fall

DAMASCUS — A European Union delegation that had sought to persuade Syria to take part in a forthcoming conference on improving political and trade ties between countries in the Mediterranean area left here on Sunday without obtaining a commitment from Damascus.

The delegation met with Foreign Minister Farouk Shara and the deputy prime minister for economic affairs, Salim Yassin, the official Syrian Press agency, SANA, reported.

Mr. Shara did not make it clear to the delegation headed by Bernard Prager of France whether his country would participate in the conference in Barcelona in November. Syria normally boycotts forums attended by Israeli delegates.

"Syria is eager to develop and expand its future cooperation with the European Union," SANA quoted the foreign minister as saying. (AFP)

#### Local Polls Test Berlusconi Forces

ROME — Italians voted in local polls on Sunday in another test of strength between the center-right and center-left ahead of a general election expected next fall.

The run-off elections for 189 mayors and 54 provincial presidents was also a test of the cohesion of former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's center-right Freedom Alliance following a lackluster showing for the Freedom Alliance at the polls last month.

About 31 million Italians were eligible to vote in the second-round contests between the two leading candidates in races where no one reached more than 50 percent in the first round on April 23.

Most of the mayoral contests were in small and mid-sized cities, while a number of races for provincial presidents were being held in bigger provinces such as Milan, Turin and Venice in the north and Naples in the south.

In elections for regional governments, also held on April 23, setbacks for the Freedom Alliance led Mr. Berlusconi to drop his call for general elections in June. (Reuters)

#### Setback for Rebels and for Ankara

ANKARA — Turkey's six-week incursion against Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq has ended with limited military success and has damaged Ankara's long-held ambitions to get closer to Europe, analysts said.

The incursion led Germany, Turkey's NATO ally, to freeze military aid to Ankara, caused a break in relations between Turkey and the Council of Europe, and upset the European Parliament, which is to vote later this year on whether to ratify a customs-union agreement between Turkey and the European Union.

"Diplomatically, Turkey has paid a very high price for the operation," said Sedat Ergin, a columnist for the independent newspaper Hürriyet in Istanbul.

The Turkish military announced the end of the operation on Friday. The army says it destroyed dozens of rebel camps in Iraq and cut off the guerrillas' supply routes into Turkey. But most of the rebels escaped the Turkish attack.

A Western analyst said: "Now the troops are out; Germany will probably end up giving military supplies back to Turkey soon and the Council of Europe row can be stitched up. But the real problem is the customs union." (Reuters)

### Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

**PARIS:** The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, meets with Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada on strained EU-Canadian relations.

**MADRID:** The EU commissioner for industry, Martin Bangemann, holds talks with the Spanish minister for telecommunications, Jose Borrell, and the Spanish minister for industry, Juan Manuel Eguiaarray.

**HELSINKI:** The EU commissioner for the interior and justice, Anita Gradin, meets with Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen of Finland and Finnish government ministers.

**BRUSSELS:** The European Parliament celebrates the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and the 45th anniversary of the Schuman declaration, which launched the European Coal and Steel Community.

**BRUSSELS:** Euro-Citizen-Action-Service opens a medical hot line.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

### LE VRAI LUXE C'EST L'ESPACE

What about a spacious house in a large garden next to Paris!

NEUILLY ST JAMES  
Tel owner (33-1) 44 18 02 20



## Remembering 1945: Deliverance or Abasement?



Mr. Kohl and a soldier Sunday after a commemoration at St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

## Germans Still Grapple With Apocalypse of '45

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Like so many of his fellow Germans before the apocalypse of 1945, Hans-Jürgen Habenicht was a devoted Nazi. Like so many after the war, he endured the misery and humiliation of defeat.

And like so many today, Mr. Habenicht has long grappled with the meaning of May 8, 1945, sifting through a half-century of accumulated pain and wisdom to gauge whether the commemoration on Monday of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe should mark Germany's deliverance or Germany's abasement.

"Liberation lay only in annihilation," said Mr. Habenicht, 66, a retired Berlin banker who ultimately became a staunch democrat. "Certainly most people didn't see it as a liberation at the time. What we think and feel now about the war's end is not what we felt in 1945. Then, for me, a world without Hitler and National Socialism was simply not imaginable."

"I believe May 8 for many

has become a kind of search for their own identity," added Mr. Habenicht, who, as a 16-year-old Hitler Youth leader, prowled through the wreckage of central Berlin shooting at Soviet tanks before being captured. "We're looking now for the roots: Where did we really come from? Why did it all happen?"

The long prologue to the ceremonies on Monday marking the end of the war in Europe has stirred deep introspection and broad controversy throughout Germany. This has been a season of conflicting emotions and contrasting images: For every commemoration of a liberated concentration camp, like Dachau or Bergen-Belsen, there has been a corresponding remembrance of an obliterated German city, like Dresden or Nuremberg.

Although Germans for two decades after the war retreated into numb silence — a "cold and empty forgetfulness," in the words of the philosopher Theodor Adorno — that gradually yielded to a remarkably open examination of the Third Reich by a postwar generation determined to get at the truth. In contrast to their erstwhile Axis partners in Japan, German leaders have apologized profusely and repeatedly for the catastrophe of World War II.

Two-thirds of Germans alive today were born after 1945; for most, it has long been political-

ly correct to consider the Allied victory as a liberation not only of a Europe enslaved by the Nazis but also of a Germany in thrall to its own militant nationalism.

Yet this majority view has been challenged recently by conservatives who insist that Germany's ordeal after the war

**'I believe May 8 for many has become a kind of search for their own identity.'**

Hans-Jürgen Habenicht, 66, a retired banker and former Hitler Youth leader.

not be forgotten, particularly the nation's 45-year partition and the ouster of 12 million Germans from territories in Poland, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

A manifesto signed last month by nearly 300 prominent conservatives, including several members of Parliament, charged that Monday's official ceremonies were "out of focus" and "one-sided" in stressing only the country's deliverance.

"What people increasingly forget is that this day was not only the end of the horrors of

Nazi government but also the beginning of the terrors of expulsion and new oppression in the East, and the beginning of the division of our country," the document declared.

Even Wolfgang Schäuble, parliamentary leader of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats and a possible Kohl successor, criticized "the guardians of political correctness parading the fences along our taboo zones and jumping on anyone who dares to express his own opinion."

Such revisionist thinking has provoked outraged howls. The German conference of Roman Catholic bishops, for example, fired back with a 10-page statement denouncing the manifesto and warning citizens not to distort history. The backlash forced conservatives to cancel their own commemoration, which had been planned for Sunday in Munich.

Yet, the ambivalence remains, if for no other reason than that the anniversary has opened a floodgate of memories from those who survived the undeniably awful privations of a half-century ago: women who were raped by marauding Allied soldiers; children whose fathers never returned from Soviet prisoner-of-war camps; East Prussians who were driven from their homes in an ethnic purge.

Mr. Kohl, who has long touted Germany's defeat as a necessary prelude to democracy and

prosperity, observed in a newspaper interview last week. "When old women talk 50 years later about being raped, you can't expect them to see this as the hour of their liberation."

The chancellor, however, has urged his nation to remember that Germany reaped what it had sown.

"There is no collective guilt," Mr. Kohl said in the interview. "But any young German who stands at Yad Vashem or the cemetery in St. Petersburg — unfortunately, I could name many such places — cannot say this does not concern him. Yad Vashem is the Israeli Holocaust memorial."

Edmund Stoiber, the conservative premier of Bavaria, noted a week ago at a ceremony honoring the liberation of Dachau: "The concentration camps represent the greatest moral degeneracy in human history. There is no way we can avoid confronting Germany's darkest chapter."

For a new generation, though, there are signs that enough is enough. A Forsa poll of Germans from age 14 to age 21, published in Die Woche newspaper reported that 79 percent of those surveyed see May 8 as a day of liberation, while only 11 percent see it as a day of defeat.

But the respondents were evenly split on where to go from here.

## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Fold of cloth  
6 Puts a lid on  
10 Oats for horses  
14 Main artery  
15 Came to earth  
16 — silly question —  
17 Unravel  
18 Brings up the rear  
20 Come into view  
21 O'Hare abbr.  
22 Luxuriant, as vegetation  
23 Secreted

## DOWN

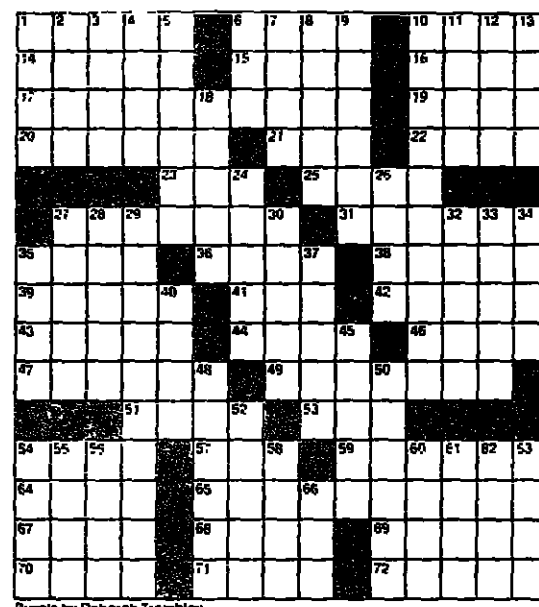
- 25 Anno —  
27 "A Hard Day's Night" group  
31 Fits and  
32 Natural inclination  
33 Pouches  
34 "Carmen," e.g.  
35 51½-point type  
41 Distance from the equator: Abbr.  
42 Hysteresis  
43 Cafe order  
44 Ensnare

## ACROSS

- 46 Small to high  
47 Say under oath, with "to"  
48 Was coquettish  
51 Fawn's father  
52 Reverse of WSW  
54 Saunter, with "along"  
57 Pistol-packing org.  
59 One who calls balls  
64 Neighborhood  
65 Unravel  
67 Coconut's source  
68 Come to earth  
69 Eyeglasses  
70 Mont Blanc site  
71 Nephew of Abel  
72 Brawl

## DOWN

- 73 Healing plant  
74 One of a Columbus Inc.  
75 Prepares, as rice  
76 With 29-Down, unravels  
77 Jacob's twin  
78 Ticker tapes  
79 Hyphen's cousin  
80 Sedaka and Armstrong  
81 Handed out  
82 Over  
83 Fathered  
84 Pass, as legislation  
85 See 10-Down  
86 Babushka  
87 "Walk Away" (1986 hit)  
88 Endorsed  
89 Fire  
90 Tuscaloosa university, informally  
91 Like old potato chips  
92 Stenbeck's — of Eden  
93 Calendar girl  
94 Snarl  
95 Derelict



Puzzle by Deborah Tremblay

New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

## Solution to Puzzle of May 5

WYATTEARP CABS  
HORSESHOE SARAH  
INTENTION KLINE  
MDS PANT DILATE  
KITTY DOLLSUP  
INLINE MAPLE  
MOONS FIRESTONE  
PLOD SIXTY TOOL  
SOPHOCLES NEPAL  
EXAMS MARSHA  
ASSAULTS ZEUS  
STURDY PUFT ROT  
PASTE DALAIAMA  
VITES OSULLIVAN  
NEED GOSSIPING

## A Symbol of Jewish Life Reopens in Berlin

Washington Post Service

BERLIN — With its golden dome gleaming like a beacon from the past, Berlin's New Synagogue, once the largest in Germany and a symbol of the thriving Jewish community nearly extinguished by the Nazis, was reopened Sunday night in a ceremony cast as a triumph over intolerance and barbarity.

The ceremony was surrounded by extraordinarily tight security and battalions of policemen, including sharpshooters in ski masks atop the adjacent roofs. Earlier in the day, arsonists threw firebombs at a synagogue in the northern port city of Lübeck; there were no injuries and damage was slight, but it was the second attack on the temple in two years.

In other rightist incidents over the weekend, which the police said were evidently intended as a protest against this week's VE-Day ceremonies, more than 100 grave-stones were desecrated in a Berlin cemetery reserved for Third Reich victims and

the police in Potsdam broke up a gathering of skinheads chanting "Sieg Heil!" and singing Nazi anthems.

The incidents were promptly denounced by German politicians, and Ignatz Bubis, chairman of Germany's Central Council of Jews, dismissed the culprits as "black spots against a white background."

The dedication ceremony in central Berlin, on the eve of the 50th anniversary commemoration of the end of World War II in Europe, was attended by 3,000 invited guests, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Roman Herzog.

"Today, with this rededication, we are looking especially to the future," said Jerzy Kanak, leader of the city's main Jewish organization. "We want to fill this building with Jewish life."

For now, the building is filled mostly with mementos of a Jewish life that no longer exists. One floor houses an exhibit tracing Jewish history in Berlin through

the Holocaust; another contains displays about the New Synagogue, including battered relics pulled from the ruins after reconstruction began in 1988.

Although a small worship room has been included on the top floor, the vast prayer hall that once seated 3,200 people has not been rebuilt, in part because Berlin's Jewish population of 10,000 could not yet support such a structure. The so-called Centrum Judaicum, housed in the front portion of the New Synagogue, is intended primarily as a museum and cultural center.

Many in Berlin hope the New Synagogue will provide a stout pillar upon which to build.

"It's important in representing history, representing Jewish life here as it was before that terrible disaster of the Third Reich," said Amnon Barzel, director of the Jewish Museum now under construction. "With this synagogue you can see how central the role of Jewish life was in the community here." — RICK ATKINSON

## MITSUBISHI PAJERO

Whenever you want to do

something, somebody expects

something else.

And of course, you always

satisfy them.

But is the real you always

going to take a back seat to the

wishes of others?

Aren't your own desires

just as important?

For that little voice inside

you, we build leisure and sports

utility vehicles like our highly

acclaimed Pajero ('Montero',

en España).

Cars that are created to

impress only yourself.

Impress yourself.



CREATING TOGETHER

So here I am.

## Remembering 1945/A Pageant in Hyde Park

Q & A: War History and Guilt  
Germany's Catholic Bishops and V-E Day

To mark V-E day, Germany's Roman Catholic bishops issued a statement opposing attempts by some nationalist politicians and intellectuals to "relativize or play down the facts" of German guilt before and during World War II. Rainer Ilgner, a theologian and deputy secretary of the bishops' conference, discussed the statement with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Why did the bishops find it necessary to issue this statement now?

A. Because 50 years is a very important time for individuals and society to look back on their history. The German bishops first made a statement at the end of the war in 1945. They have several times issued such public declarations to help German society establish a correct relationship to its own past.

Q. Some Germans are describing May 8 as a day of liberation from tyranny rather than of defeat, as though playing down the country's guilt.

A. I think these are false alternatives. To look back now as though liberation and defeat were mutually exclusive opposites is a narrow vision. In our statement we deal with both aspects. We recall the bombing, the violence and the death of millions of people. Anything that ends such suffering is a kind of liberation. On the other hand, we noted what the Germans did to other peoples, outside the country and inside. This question of guilt is the other side of the coin.

Q. Is it true that many younger Germans feel there is no link between themselves

and the sins of their fathers, and that they want to get on with life without this shadow of guilt hanging over them?

A. I would not say many. Youth in Germany has had more and better information

'Most of German youth is not divorced from its own history.'

and education about the facts of its own history than in most other countries. I have the impression that most of German youth is not divorced from its own history.

Q. Is there still a difference in attitude in Eastern Germany?

A. Yes. The main goal of socialist education from the very beginning of the German Democratic Republic was to show that the anti-fascist movement had founded the system, and was therefore not guilty or responsible for the past.

Q. Is this attitude changing?

A. I think so, yes.

Q. What is the attitude of the bishops about the church's own role during the Nazi years?

A. Again we have a double perspective. On the one hand, we want to underline that the Catholic Church was always in opposition. You will never find an example where National Socialist ideas and Catholic ideas were compatible. The Catholic church played a very important opposition role. A high proportion of the Catholic people

went to Mass rather than to party or state events and this was considered a sign of resistance. We also know historically that 12,000 Catholic priests, which means every second priest in the 12 years of the Third Reich, got into trouble with the system, and not a small number paid the ultimate price. The church really was a factor that could not be integrated into the system, although the regime tried to make it. On the other hand, the church sometimes lacked courage, and missed opportunities to oppose things that happened outside the church. Catholics were very strong in claiming their own rights, but where others were concerned, they did not show the same intense opposition. We say that in our statement.

Q. The bishops said that Germany still faces disturbing questions 50 years later. What are they?

A. Things such as the hostility against foreigners and people of other languages, culture or religions. We are also troubled about the tendency toward a lack of social responsibility due to growing individualism.

Q. Do the bishops feel the church has done enough to redress its own failings?

A. Again, I would like to underline that in 1945, long before other groups had made such a reflection, the Catholic bishops denounced the lack of courage within the church. We quoted a central part of that declaration in our new statement to show that what our bishops are saying now is not something new, but part of a line of reasoning that has been followed for a long time.

British Have Party  
To Mark War's EndVeterans and Leaders of 60 Nations  
Gather in Hyde Park for 'Last Time'By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The people who fought and won World War II — on the homefront and on the battlefield — joined with their children and grandchildren and the leaders of 60 nations on Sunday for the first of the great commemorations of the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe.

Many came in wheelchairs or leaning on canes, or on the arms of their comrades, friends or relatives. Others paraded in slow, to old marches played at a gentler tempo: retired soldiers of the army, the Royal Marines, the Royal Air Force, and the Royal Navy, the women's units, the fire brigades, the air raid wardens, the nurses, and the last few survivors of the war-time Women's Royal Voluntary Service, once a million strong.

The oldest among them seemed aware that such a day as this can never come again: that for them, "this is the last time," as Boyland Henry, 78, a retired Royal Marine, expressed it.

From them came a simple message, best spoken by Violet Banford, 76, a women's army corps veteran, as she stood with her friends on the grass at Hyde Park.

"When you get home," she said, "tell 'em of us."

The three-day ceremony here, which ends Monday, on VE-Day, is the biggest party Britain has thrown since the 1952 coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. A million people, including Vice President Al Gore and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, are participating in Hyde Park.

Hundreds of smaller parties will continue around Britain as the dignitaries move on to commemorations in Paris and Moscow.

At the end of Sunday's events, the leaders of the nations represented here were each escorted to a huge globe by small children, and standing under it, beside the flag of his nation, one by one, signed their names on olive leaves.

The park itself was a pageant of memories. People jitters-bugged to "In the Mood,"

which somehow blended with the choir 200 yards away singing "Danny Boy," which somehow sounded good with the bagpipes accompanying the Scots Guards, all of which was accompanied by the low moan of a 1940's air raid siren.

All this was followed by a symphonic and choral international tribute to allies and former enemies alike: Bernstein, Bizet, Borodin and, yes, Beethoven, the final movement of the Ninth Symphony. The sound of the chorus filled central London.

Presiding over the events has been Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 94. Called the "Queen Mum" by everyone here, she is regarded with enormous affection as the living symbol of Britain's wartime struggle, which she reminded her audience, excluded no one. "This day will bring back memories for many people," she said. And "God bless them all."

The youngest here got a glimpse of what their forebears here had been through a half-century ago. Aloft above Hyde Park floated a huge balloon, one of the last of the kind used to confuse incoming bombers and rockets during the Nazi blitz of Britain. Reconstructed on the ground was a replica of an air raid shelter, where millions spent their nights for four years, when Britain was "a nation under siege," as the sign at the entrance says.

The old soldiers all had war stories to tell, of battles lost and won, of ports near and far. "I joined up right away," said Boyland Henry, bedecked in battle medals. "Malta, Crete, all over the Mediterranean." While many of those at Sunday's ceremony came as part of organized units, Mr. Henry said he "came down on my own. I just wanted to be here. There will never be one like this again."

See our  
International Recruitment  
every Monday



KING TO THE RESCUE — Albert II of Belgium, backed up by Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene, giving a hand to Baron Block, head of the Belgian Jewish Committee, who fell during ceremonies Sunday marking the liberation of a concentration camp at Mechelen.

## Royal Sideshow Is Concluded With a Kiss

The Associated Press

LONDON — Mostly, they ignored each other. But on parting Sunday, Prince Charles kissed his estranged wife.

It was only a peck on the cheek, and it was witnessed by their two sons and press photographers.

But it was a rare show of affection between the prince and princess, who separated in December 1992.

Charles had already kissed his two sons, Prince William, and Prince Harry, good-bye at the end of a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of the Allied victory over Nazi Germany.

Then, he leaned across and kissed Diana, with whom William, 12, and Harry, 10, were spending the holiday weekend. Throughout the hour-long ceremony in London's Hyde

Park, the prince and princess had spoken few words to each other and seldom made eye contact.

William sat between them. It was the first time that Charles and Diana had appeared together in public since they attended church on Christmas Day near Sandringham, the royal residence in Norfolk, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of London.

## Swiss Voice Regret for Turning Back Jews

BERN — President Kaspar Villiger of Switzerland asked Sunday for his country to be forgiven for turning away thousands of Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany.

His remarks came in a speech

to a special session of the Parliament commemorating the end of World War II, in which Switzerland was neutral.

"For me, it is beyond doubt that the policy followed by the

people and Parliament toward the Jews makes us bear a large part of responsibility," he said. "We made at the time a bad choice in the name of a national interest taken in its narrowest sense."

THE NEW  
FRANCE  
IMPLICATIONS FOR  
GLOBAL BUSINESSTHE SENATE • PARIS  
OCTOBER 16-17 • 1995

This major conference, convened by the International Herald Tribune and Institut Français des Relations Internationales, will assess the investment outlook and economic developments in France following the Presidential elections. In addition to key members of the new Government, the distinguished group of speakers will include:

- JEAN-LOUIS BEFFA Chairman and C.E.O., Compagnie Saint-Gobain
- RT. HON. SIR LEON BRITTON Vice President, European Union
- SIR JAMES GOLDSMITH M.E.P.
- STANLEY HOFFMAN Professor, Center for European Studies, Harvard University
- FRANCOIS HEISBOURG Director, Strategy and Development, Matra Defense
- MORIYUKI MOTONO Advisor to the Board, Nomura Securities
- MICHEL PEBEREAU Chairman and C.E.O., Banque Nationale de Paris
- JEAN-MARIE MESSIER Managing Director, Compagnie Générale des Eaux
- JEAN-CLAUDE TRICHET Governor, Banque de France

For further details, please fax to:

Fiona Cowan, New France Conference, International Herald Tribune  
(+41 71) 836 0717

Herald Tribune  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

We can't  
keep on meeting  
like this.

In planes. In hotels. In the street. Oh it's exciting every time we feel your hands on us. your eyes on us. And we know it does something special for you as well. Couldn't we see if we can turn this into something more serious? Here's an offer that should make us irresistible—the International Herald Tribune for three months, or even a year, for as little as half the newsstand price! So fax or mail the coupon now.

## New Subscriber Offer

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune,  
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.  
For full information: Fax (+33-1) 41 43 92 10

| Country/Currency         | 12 months<br>+2 months<br>FREE | %<br>SAVINGS<br>for 1 year | 3 months<br>+2 weeks<br>FREE |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Austria A. Sch.          | 6,000                          | 37                         | 1,800                        |
| Belgium B. Fr.           | 14,000                         | 41                         | 4,200                        |
| Denmark D. Kr.           | 3,400                          | 33                         | 1,050                        |
| France F.F.              | 1,950                          | 40                         | 590                          |
| Germany D.M.             | 700                            | 32                         | 210                          |
| Great Britain £          | 210                            | 32                         | 65                           |
| Ireland £Ir              | 230                            | 37                         | 68                           |
| Italy Lire               | 470,000                        | 50                         | 145,000                      |
| Luxembourg L.Fr.         | 14,000                         | 41                         | 4,200                        |
| Netherlands Fl.          | 770                            | 40                         | 230                          |
| Portugal Esc.            | 47,000                         | 44                         | 14,000                       |
| Spain Ptas.              | 48,000                         | 41                         | 14,500                       |
| hand deliv. Madrid Ptas. | 55,000                         | 33                         | 14,900                       |
| Sweden (airmail) S.Kr.   | 3,100                          | 34                         | 900                          |
| hand delivery S.Kr.      | 3,500                          | 28                         | 1,000                        |
| Switzerland S.Fr.        | 610                            | 46                         | 185                          |

\* For information concerning hand-delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-94 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I want to start receiving the International Herald Tribune every day.

The subscription term I prefer is (check box):

- ☐ 12 months (+ 2 months free).  
☐ 3 months (+ 2 weeks free).  
☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune).  
☐ Please charge my: ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA  
☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current exchange rates.

Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

For business orders, please indicate your VAT number:

(IHT VAT number: FR 74732021128)

☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms.

Family name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: ☐ Home ☐ Business

City/Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Herald Tribune  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER



## INTERNATIONAL

## U.S. Asks of Russia: Who's in Charge?

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Chechnya, NATO expansion and Russian nuclear reactor sales to Iran hang over the Russian-American summit meeting this week as the great irreconcilables. But the prominence and stickiness of the issues have their source in the disorganization and confusion of a still young Russian government that is both prime ministerial and presidential, and that has no delineation of where responsibilities lie.

American officials do not always like Russia's new, more assertive and nationalist policies, but what they particularly dislike is not knowing at any moment what those policies are — and who speaks for Russia and President Boris N. Yeltsin.

It is the main reason why so little has been seen up in advance, unlike the usual pattern of summits, and why the Americans are relying so heavily on President Bill Clinton's meeting with Mr. Yeltsin.

Mr. Yeltsin himself is widely understood to be an intermit-

tent player these days. Russian officials and Western diplomats say. He ducks in and out of issues, orders decrees that may contradict the policy of his government, sees very few outsiders and is heavily reliant on a group of loyalists, with narrow experience and conservative views, who have proved their devotion in the past.

They are based in the huge presidential bureaucracy and control the unelected National Security Council, a kind of personal politburo that is dominant on military, security and sometimes economic issues, quite separately from the government of Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin.

But Mr. Yeltsin, who looks and acts more like a party general secretary or czar these days than a populist democrat, remains the final arbiter.

Sometimes even his orders and decrees are ignored. But if Mr. Yeltsin should decide to cancel the sale of reactors to Iran, as Washington wants, or more likely, alter the contract to modify Mr. Clinton, it will be done. Mr. Yeltsin, while going

ahead with the sale of light-water reactors to Tehran, is expected to ensure that no gas centrifuge is sold, that there is more international oversight of the reactors and perhaps less training of Iranian nuclear scientists in Russia.

But no one really knows. And the difficulty, both for the Americans and the Russians, is how to reach Mr. Yeltsin with the right information.

Mr. Yeltsin's aides, like Georgi Satarov and Mark Y. Yurnov, the head of his Analytical Department, say that he is not "isolated" from the main currents of life and policy. But at the same time they freely admit that for months they have been working on a better institutional mechanism to get important information to the president and ensure that he sees it.

The issue of NATO expansion is a good example of one part of the Russian government's not knowing what another part is doing. The foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, kept reassuring the Americans that NATO expansion to Russia's borders would be all right

as long as it was slow, which it would be in any case.

But Mr. Yeltsin does not want to be embarrassed by his political opponents on nationalist grounds, especially on the 50th anniversary of victory in World War II, and he fears isolation from the rest of Europe in a new strategic architecture. He recently slapped Mr. Kozyrev down hard, accusing him of trying to make policy, while misleading the Americans.

It was a copy of what happened in December, when Mr. Kozyrev's assurances to Washington that Russia would participate freely in NATO's Partnership for Peace were quashed publicly and bitterly by a Yeltsin attack on Mr. Clinton in Budapest, when the Russian warned of a "cold peace."

The relationship between the two has not really recovered from that surprise, officials on both sides say. But the reason once more was internal confusion, with the more conservative nationalists around Mr. Yeltsin getting to the president and undermining Mr. Kozyrev.

The disorganized, brutal invasion of Chechnya, an action widely condemned for abuses of human rights, also stemmed from decisions made by the National Security Council. It was a last-ditch solution, arrived at without government discussion, and Mr. Chernomyrdin distanced himself from the debacle as fast as he could.

So where does this leave U.S. officials? "Waiting and seeing," one said. "Hoping Yeltsin means it when he promises Clinton a successful summit."



An Ethiopian policewoman guarding a polling station Sunday in Nazret, south of Addis Ababa, the capital.

## Ethiopia Votes on System Allowing Secession

New York Times Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — In a bold political experiment, Ethiopia on Sunday held its first elections that will put into effect a federal system that grants regional and ethnic groups the right to secede if they choose.

It is a daring gamble in a continent ruled by strong central governments and increasingly torn apart by ethnic conflict, Western diplomats say. This country of 55 million, with more than 80 ethnic groups and a dozen languages, has

a history of civil war, dictatorship and famine.

"Ethiopia is recognizing ethnicity for what it is — a very powerful issue," said a Western diplomat. "They are sitting on an ethnic time bomb. They have come up with a possible solution, which is to tackle it pre-emptively. It is a frightening experiment. Will it work? I don't think anybody knows."

Four of the seven national political parties boycotted these regional and national elections, saying the process is

unfair, so the results are a foregone conclusion. A landslide is virtually inevitable for the governing Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front.

But diplomats say the election represents a critical crossroads after two decades of dictatorship and civil war. Three years ago, rebels overthrew a Marxist government and committed themselves to democratic rule, stability and peace. But in practice, democracy remains elusive. If the approach does not work, it could spell disaster.

## U.S. Soothes Yeltsin on NATO

## Assurances Being Prepared on Expansion of Alliance

By Michael Dobbs  
and R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has taken steps to smooth over a dispute with Russia over proposals to expand NATO eastward, including crafting a written assurance to President Boris N. Yeltsin that Washington has no objection in principle to the "new Russia" becoming a full member of the alliance, according to U.S. and NATO sources.

The officials said members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were also working on a draft statement expressing satisfaction with the existing nuclear balance in Europe, thereby effectively ruling out deployment of nuclear missiles in former Soviet bloc countries.

The statement is being held "in reserve" as a future concession to Russia, in the expectation that Russia and NATO will open talks after this week's U.S.-Russia summit meeting in Moscow, diplomats said. American officials said a decision on whether and when to issue the statement had not been made.

Despite urging by some of Mr. Clinton's advisers, the two leaders probably will not use the summit meeting to commit themselves to a new round of negotiations on reducing the nuclear arsenals of the Cold War superpowers.

U.S. officials said the White House decided to avoid the issue because of strenuous opposition by the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to making weapons cuts beyond those agreed to in the 1993 START-2 agreement.

But the decision to put off talks could

reverberate this week at a UN conference in New York, where Washington and Moscow have been criticized by developing nations for failing to take more significant steps toward disarmament.

The issue of NATO expansion provoked friction between Russia and the United States in December, when Mr. Yeltsin reacted angrily to a NATO timetable for consultations on expansion that could include such former Soviet bloc countries as the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

Over the past few months, U.S. and Russian diplomats have worked frantically to find a way to ease Mr. Yeltsin's concerns, while U.S. diplomats insist on NATO's right to accept new members.

The administration recognizes that the drive to include former Soviet bloc countries in NATO has touched a "neuralgic nerve" in Russia, where Mr. Yeltsin is under constant pressure from nationalists in Parliament, one official said.

Russian officials say a debate is under way in Moscow about whether, and if so how, to retaliate if NATO is expanded to the east; some in Parliament have mentioned holding up START-2's ratification.

By assuring Mr. Yeltsin that NATO membership for Russia is a theoretical possibility, Mr. Clinton was seeking to address repeated complaints by Moscow that the expansion's effect would be to draw new lines across Europe.

An administration official said it was important to show that the expansion process was "open" and "inclusive" and not aimed against Russia, even though nobody expects Russia to be admitted in the foreseeable future.

## WAR: Europeans Consign a 75-Year Era of Bloodshed — From 1914 to 1989 — to History

Continued from Page 1

will stand with some 7,500 guests to review a parade down the Champs-Élysées. In Berlin, Chancellor Helmut Kohl will lead a subdued commemoration of the surrender, emphasizing it as a day of liberation for Germans also.

This year, the events have struck an emotional tone, with Queen Elizabeth II taking note of the suffering of Germans after the war and Mr. Kohl telling his countrymen that Germany should consider establishing a special day of commemoration for all Nazi victims.

"What strikes me is there's a strong element of commemoration as well as celebration," said Martin Gilbert, Winston Churchill's biographer and author of dozens of books on 20th-century history. "There's a much heightened awareness that what happened in the war was horrific and that what we are commemorating is the end of a dark night."

"Potsdam froze everything," he said, referring to the July and August meetings of Allied leaders that formalized the division of Europe.

When Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister John Major meet Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow, he said, it will be almost as if Truman and Churchill and Stalin, the participants at the Potsdam Conference, "are meeting without the intervening years having imposed their terrifying cost."

The commemorations themselves have fed into what some call the "parenthesis" interpretation of the century — that the key dates are 1914, when World War I broke out, and 1989, when the Berlin Wall fell, and that these dates stand like bookends to contain the events of defining significance.

"Obviously 1989 is the great turning point of the century," said Sir John Elliott, Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford. But he disputed the notion that the entire 75-year stretch centered only upon war

and its aftermath in the division of Europe.

"I would say that the 1950s to the 1980s will be seen as a golden age for Europe," he said. "The peace led to an extraordinary epoch of prosperity and a general raising of living standards. Now it's a very different world and a different Europe that is emerging. What I'm afraid of is that people will forget history. I'm thinking of nationalism and religious fundamentalism."

Harry Pitt, emeritus fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, said that he was initially puzzled by the extravaganza of the three-day V-E day celebrations in Britain.

"I asked myself: Why on earth are we putting on this great-to-do?" he said. "Anyone under the age of 60 can really have no memory of that period. I cast my mind back to the 1920s when my uncles talked about their time in the trenches. And it meant absolutely nothing to me."

"Then I realized that what is in fact being celebrated is not the end of World War II but the end of World War III and the realization that it was won without a shot being fired. That's why we're celebrating now as if it happened yesterday. In 1969 people would not have thrown their hats in the air because we were in the middle of the Cold War."

Some historians believe that the 20th century will be seen as a time of unparalleled savagery, comparable perhaps to the Thirty Years War from 1618 to 1648 when mercenary armies roamed Europe, battering on the civil population with a brutality not seen before.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., the chronicler of Kennedy and Roosevelt, suggested that the World War II victory had rescued the century from that abyss.

"Yes, this is a century of indiscriminate violence," he said. "But 500 years from now people looking back at this century,

what will strike them is that this was when the exploration of space began and the microchip was invented. People won't remember Hitler, Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt."

Will the century go down as the worst one ever? "That depends on the next century," said Lord Dacre, formerly High Treavor-Roper, author of "The Last Days of Hitler" and editor of papers by Hitler and Goebbels. "The 17th was pretty bad, though the killing was not so extensive. I think the only answer is to wait 100 years from now and we'll find out."

Alan Borg, director of the Imperial War Museum, was confident that the pure "scale and indeterminateness of the spreading destruction" in the 20th century was "something quite new to the world."

He was not optimistic that things would improve.

"As someone running a museum that deals in war," he said, "I regret to say there is no sign of my subject dying out."

## BOOKS

## THE BLUE AFTERNOON

By William Boyd. 367 pages.  
\$23. Alfred A. Knopf.Reviewed by  
Michiko Kakutani

FROM the very start of his precocious career, William Boyd demonstrated all the hallmarks of a natural storyteller. Although highly derivative of Kingsley Amis and Evelyn Waugh, his first novel, the uproariously funny "A Good Man in Africa" (1982), displayed a remarkably assured sense of comic timing, combined with a talent for creating a memorable gallery of eccentrics, twits and self-deluded fools.

His next novel, "An Ice Cream War" (1983), extended his emotional range to embrace compassion and moral seriousness.

Alain Levy, chief executive of the French company Poly-Com, is the main character. "I have been carrying it around forever. It is difficult to get through as his writing is very dense, but it is a very bright book." (Erik Ipsen, IHT)



ness, as well as satire and farce. And while such later novels as "The New Confessions" (1988) and "Brazzaville Beach" (1991) suffered from a certain schematization, they also pointed up Boyd's ambition and broadening vision, his determination to examine the in-

tersection of public events with private lives.

In Boyd's latest novel, "The Blue Afternoon," all those gifts come together to create a pitch-perfect story of love and redemption, a story that is as moving as it is entertaining, as dexterously wrought as it is compelling.

The main story not only takes place in flashback, but is also bookended by two more recent flashbacks. This kind of Brechtian structure contains the story's more violent and extreme events, allowing the reader to view them through a series of emotional frames that play off the past against the present, modern anomic against old-fashioned romance, scientific detachment against reckless self-abandon.

In the framing story, we are introduced to one Kay Fischer, a disaffected young architect, who has recently sustained a failed marriage, the loss of a child and a devastating betrayal by her business partner.

Kay designs spare, modern buildings in the Los Angeles of the 1930s. She desultorily sleeps with her ex-husband, whom she doesn't much care for anymore, and smokes and eats too much. "As with most people who know themselves to be cleverer than the vast majority of their fellow human beings whom they encounter as they go through life," she says, "my intelligence inclined me to be a little cruel, sometimes."

One day an elderly man named Salvador Carriscant strolls into Kay's stripped-down, emotionally economical life and announces that he is her

long-lost father. Skeptical at first, she becomes intrigued with this mysterious stranger, who treats her with a kindly yet oddly proprietary air.

Much to her own surprise, she agrees to accompany him on a quixotic trip to Europe, a journey, it turns out, in search of the love of Carriscant's life, the woman for whom he abandoned Kay's mother.

The story that Carriscant tells of his early life is a violent tale of love and death and war, set during the turn-of-the-century hostilities between Philippine nationalists and the United States.

As Carriscant tells it, his orderly life was interrupted by two developments: a series of violent murders in the city that required his services as a kind of coroner, and his fateful meeting with a beautiful married woman.

Carriscant's affair with that woman, Dolphine Sieverance, is intense and passionate, and it makes him long to leave Manila with his small-town, provincial mores. Slowly, an elaborate and dangerous plan of escape evolves in his mind. It is a plan that will determine, forever, the shape of both their lives.

Melodramatic as these events may sound in summary, Boyd relates them with such authorial verve, such complete narrative assurance that they quickly take on an inevitability that sweeps the reader's doubts away in its path. Whereas his earlier novels sometimes suffered from an air of contrivance — a sense that the author, playing God or master puppeteer, was not so gently manipulating his characters' fates — the story here feels utterly organic.

Boyd both communicates the depth and fervor of his characters' emotions and embeds them in a larger world of change and chance and history. Part detective story, part love story, part historical epic, "The Blue Afternoon" is a novel that fulfills all the promise of Boyd's earlier books, a novel that attests to the full maturation of his talents.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

## In Hopeful Sign for Peace, Angolan Rivals Meet

Washington Post Service

LUSAKA, Zambia — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and the rebel leader Jonas Savimbi met alone here for nearly two hours, then embraced and vowed to cooperate on United Nations-brokered plan to end one of Africa's longest-running civil wars.

Although no substantive agreements are believed to have been reached, the meeting Saturday was hailed as a breakthrough by international diplomats, who had made it an unofficial condition for deploying 7,000 UN peacekeeping troops to Angola to oversee the unification of rival armies and the creation of a

coalition government. The first UN infantry battalions are expected to arrive later this month.

The meeting Saturday was the first between Mr. dos Santos and Mr. Savimbi since the last days of a 1992 presidential campaign meant to be the culmination of an earlier peace initiative.

## CHIRAC: Winner's Campaign Aide Says, 'We Need Some Quick Fixes'

Continued from Page 1

come a focus of popular concern. But many people in political and business circles fear the risk of a "third round," meaning postelection protests and strikes about wages, social protection, minority rights and other causes that bubbled up during the campaign.

That could bog down the Chirac government in worsening difficulties and blunt its ability to make the changes that most leaders believe the country needs.

Mr. Chirac's victory margin, by itself, is not a problem. His result of more than 52 percent is better than the 50.8 percent margin enjoyed by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1974 and virtually identical to the result that brought to office Mr. Mitterrand as its first Socialist incumbent. Both men were bold reformers in their first years as president.

But Mr. Chirac will want political momentum beyond his constitutional powers. The new conservative French leadership, within weeks of taking office, faces a barrage of challenges, including international questions such as European construction, NATO expansion eastward, the conflict in former Yugoslavia, and Western policy toward Russia and Iran.

But the campaign provided few answers about this or other major preoccupations, including the current wave of corruption scandals involving government and business, the bankruptcy of the health care system, or the need to rethink the path of European integration.

Mr. Chirac has criticized Prime Minister Edouard Balladur for clinging too tightly to the need for a strong French currency, even at the cost of high interest rates that slowed investment and job creation.

The new government has the authority

to push major reforms in business practices, state-run health and retirement systems, attitudes toward the large Muslim immigrant community, and relations with Germany and the United States.

Mr. Chirac, as president, starts off with a conservative Parliament, but the leftist opposition in the country has been reinvigorated by Mr. Jospin to a point that few people would have thought possible before the campaign.

So, Mr. Chirac can expect the opposition, including trade unions, to press their campaign for wage increases. And it remains to be seen how well the new conservative government can neutralize its own ultraright wing, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen.

In France's political system, force of personality can still count as a factor of legitimacy. Mr. Mitterrand chose to stay in office despite being disavowed twice in legislative elections.

## FRANCE: Chirac Beats Jospin for President, Ending the Socialist Reign

Continued from Page 1

will be at the side of Mr. Mitterrand, who is closing out his tenure with ceremonies at the Arc de Triomphe marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. The celebration will be attended by more than 60 foreign leaders.

The presidential transition is expected to take place quickly. Mr. Mitterrand, 78, who is suffering from advanced prostate cancer, has expressed his desire to close associates to leave the Elysée Palace no later than next Monday.

Mr. Chirac, who lost against Mr. Mitterrand in 1988 and to the centrist leader Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1981, is expected to appoint his long-time ally, Alain Juppé, to replace Mr. Balladur as prime minister. Mr. Balladur finished third in the elimination round after a bitter campaign against Mr. Chirac that ruptured their 30-year friendship.

selves fully behind Mr. Chirac's leadership.

Mr. Chirac waged an energetic, five-month campaign under the slogan "France for All," traveling more than 15,000 miles around France trying to persuade voters that he represented a force for change. In his stump speech, he argued that "French society was more divided and dangerous than ever."

He condemned the Socialists for their record in power, but also criticized Mr. Balladur for failing to take bolder measures that would heal the divisions in society and shake the economy out of the doldrums.

Along the way, Mr. Chirac projected himself as a candidate who had diagnosed France's malaises and would promote social reform from the vanguard of his ruling conservative coalition. But doubts persisting about his convictions for social change, since in the past he has championed a free market revolution like that of Ronald Reagan or Margaret Thatcher.

Despite a day of brilliant sunshine, the level of voter participation fell short of

previous presidential elections. Nearly 20 percent of France's 40 million eligible voters abstained, some of them apparently heeding the advice of Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the far-right, who told his supporters to show their disdain for both candidates by casting blank ballots.

■ **Franc and Bonds Rise**  
The French franc and the Paris bourse both rose Sunday after Mr. Chirac won, Agence France-Presse reported.

Banks had opened from 8 P.M. to 10 P.M. to register the first reactions of operators using the Globex electronic trading system. The franc closed at 3.54 against the German mark, up from 3.5735 at Friday's close.

On the bond market the Fibor index, registering the three-month rate, rose to 93.12, equivalent to an interest rate of 6.88 percent. Brokers stressed that the movements were recorded on a flat market with few foreign investors involved.

Futures options on the CAC-40, the main stock index at the Paris bourse, rose two percent in light trading on Globex, dealers said.



## CAREERS

## The End of Jobs? Labor Analysts Claim the Doomsayers Are Wrong

By Thomas Crampton  
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — William Bridges and Charles Handy have looked to the future of jobs, and seen there are none.

Mr. Bridges and Mr. Handy, the authors of, respectively, "Jobshift" and "The Empty Raincoat," are not alone. A slew of best-selling books predict the end of jobs as we know them in post-industrial economies.

But many economists say these doomsayers are wrong about what is happening in the labor market. Unfortunately, the analysts say, policymakers and captains of industry have been seduced by these theories, a situation that could bring on a self-fulfilling prophecy.

The end-of-jobs theories usually set forth that because efficient production lines require few workers and sophisticated telecommunications reduce the need for physical offices, the long-term job with one employer is finished. Instead, workers will act as free agents, hired simultaneously or consecutively by many companies.

Those who appear seduced by the theory include the British employment secretary, Michael Portillo, and the director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, Howard Davies. Both recently spoke of the

jobs market in terms reminiscent of Mr. Bridges's and Mr. Handy's books.

The frequently cited portents of the end of steady jobs are the rate at which people change jobs, the growth of the part-time work force and the increase in self-employment.

But these phenomena, analysts and economists said, simply do not exist, or at

**"To a large extent, conventional wisdom and popular perception just doesn't match the reality of what we are observing."**

Paul Yakoboski, analyst

least, not for the reasons the doomsayers argue.

Statistics on length of employment in the United States, where many end-of-jobs theories originate, do not show much change, said Paul Yakoboski of the Washington-based Employee Benefit Research Institute.

"To a large extent, conventional wisdom and popular perception just doesn't match the reality of what we are observing," he added.

According to a July 1994 report by the institute, in 1991 male American workers had stayed with the same employer for an average of 5.1 years, longer than almost any year since 1951.

The data clearly show, Mr. Yakoboski said, that nostalgia for the good old days of stable employment is largely misplaced romanticism.

"This theory of the incredibly mobile worker today as opposed to the past just isn't holding up when you look hard at the numbers," he said.

Mr. Yakoboski suggested that the myth of increased job mobility has come about because of the news media played up the latest waves of layoffs, in part because members of middle- and upper-level management were finally being hit.

Another harbinger beloved by proponents of the new theories is the growth of the part-time and temporary work force. In "Jobshift," Mr. Bridges noted that Manpower Inc., a temporary employment company, has more employees than General Motors Corp. or International Business Machines Corp.

This comparison, said David Shonfield, a labor economist at London-based Incomes Data Services, is the "typical sleight of hand" used by management gurus when extrapolating trends from isolated facts.

Mr. Shonfield says there is a strong link between the economic cycle and numbers of temporary workers. "The experience of two recessions has made employers cautious about taking on permanent employees," Mr. Shonfield said, but this does not mean a job revolution is at hand.

What is often ignored about the growth of temporary workers, Mr. Shonfield said, is the "much higher take-up of maternity leave rights combined with the continued growth of women's employment."

The so-called recent increase of part-time workers, Mr. Shonfield added, is also a red herring.

First, he said, the most spectacular growth of part-time employment occurred 30 years ago, in the 1960's. Second, he added, "part-timers are not short-term employees."

Mr. Shonfield cited a report by the British department of employment that showed four out of 10 women working parttime in Britain in 1993 had been with the same employer for more than five years.

Even the growth of self-employment

proof that large organizations are finished and employees are free agents, is not so clear when the numbers are examined, he added.

One third of the spectacular increase in self-employment in Britain during the 1980's, Mr. Shonfield said, came in a single

**The end-of-jobs theories usually set forth that because of increased productivity and sophisticated telecommunications, the long-term job with one employer is finished.**

industry: construction. Moreover, he added, a study conducted by the research organization showed that many more people are taking early retirement and working to supplement their pensions.

If the facts do not back up the end-of-jobs theories, why do they flourish?

Mr. Shonfield and Mr. Yakoboski agreed that something is happening to

jobs, but they are not sure of what it is. Mr. Yakoboski posits that while the labor market is as stable now as it has been, the reasons people leave jobs are

changed. "In the past job changes were voluntary and supposedly they were going on to better opportunities, where today more of the job change is involuntary, in terms of layoffs and terminations," he said.

Mr. Shonfield lays the blame for popularity of the theories on management gurus extrapolating trends from personal experience.

"It's a circular argument in the sense that managers are talking to experts, are talking to managers who are talking experts and the thing generates a great deal of heat, but not necessarily that much light," he said.

For most of us, Mr. Shonfield said, "there are long-term jobs and always be." The problem, Mr. Shonfield added, is that enough people have been seduced by the myth could turn into reality.

"This is the kind of thing that can talk up until it becomes almost self-fulfilling," he said. Employers will be more justified in cutting jobs and firing people "because they think that is the future of employment."

## INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

Recruiting  
TOP MBAs  
for Europe

Employers meet  
the best MBA  
graduates  
from the world's top  
business schools  
seeking to work in  
Europe.  
In one place over  
two days.



Brussels 12 &amp; 13 January 1996

With the special support of

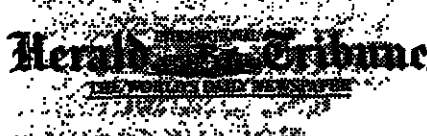
CHICAGO - COLUMBIA - INSEAD - KELLOGG - TUCK - WHARTON

Selected MBA students and alumni from the following schools will be invited to attend:

|                            |                                 |                                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| California (Haas) Berkeley | Indiana (Bloomington)           | Pennsylvania (Wharton) Philadelphia |
| Carnegie-Mellon Pittsburgh | INSEAD Fontainebleau            | Purdue (Kranston) West Lafayette    |
| Chicago                    | ISA (HEC Paris)                 | Rotterdam (Erasmus)                 |
| Columbia New York          | London Business School          | SDA Bocconi Milan                   |
| Cornell (Johnson) Ithaca   | Manchester Business School      | Stanford                            |
| Dartmouth (Tuck) Hanover   | Michigan (Ann Arbor)            | Texas A&M                           |
| Duke (Fuqua) Durham        | MIT (Sloan) Cambridge           | UCLA (Anderson) Los Angeles         |
| Harvard Boston             | Nijmegen                        | UNC (Kenan-Flagler) Chapel Hill     |
| IESE Barcelona             | NYU (Steen) New York            | Virginia (McIntire) Charlottesville |
| IMD Lausanne               | Northwestern (Kellogg) Evanston | Yale (SOM) New Haven                |

If you consider that your company should take part in EMDS, please refer this advertisement to the Human Resources Department. To receive a brochure and supplementary information, please contact the EMDS office in Brussels.

Phone (32) 2 6460787 Fax (32) 2 6467708



## EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The International Jobs Report (weekly) is the American Export's best source of overseas jobs. Send \$19.95 (\$15.99 if USA address) for a week and subscription. International Staffing Consultants, Inc., Dept. INT, 500 Newport Center Dr., Suite 200, Newport Beach, CA 92660-7031, USA.

## EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (IFNP), the world association for newspaper publishers, is looking for the new

## DIRECTOR

of its Newspaper Management and Marketing Bureau, responsible for leading a small team in the development, planning, marketing and conception of conferences, study tours, publications and other professional services for newspaper publishers and commercial executives.

The successful candidate will be bilingual (English/French), self-motivated and creative and will meet weekly editorial deadlines. He or she will supervise editorial staff and should have experience in online electronic publishing. Gross salary circa FF 300,000, depending on experience.

Applications (typed, with photo) to: The Director General, P.E.L. 25 rue d'Alsace, 75008 Paris.

## Sales Manager

Our Co., a US manufacturer of color inkjet printers and supplies, is seeking a Sales Manager for our Paris office to coordinate Europe, Middle East and Africa sales. The candidate will have prior sales experience, a University diploma and must be fluent in French, English and German. For resume in English, 714-877-8790 USA 24 hours.

## EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

**MANAGING DIRECTOR**  
33 years old, international education, experience within international group. Big MNC with successful work history in sales, marketing, finance and controlling. Cultural management. Fluent French, English, German. For resume in English, 714-877-8790 USA 24 hours.

## GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

**LADIES + GENTLEMEN WANTED**  
AS AGENTS for GENERAL AGENTS, to assist in the recruitment of top executives for membership in the International Association of Business Executives (IABE). No special knowledge required. Top commissions. Service of International Code, Databases, Press & Conferences, Webmaster, 381, CH-8006 Zurich, Fax +41-1-371-7130.

## INT'L CAREER OPPORTUNITY

We are an I/P PRESS & ADVERTISING AGENCY seeking sales coordinators. Identify you are:  
• Between 24 and 30 years old.  
• Excellent opportunity.  
• Excellent command of English, French and knowledge of Spanish.  
• Dynamic, energetic, confident, optimistic, independent, self-motivated.  
• Prepared to travel 1 month a year with residency and extended stays in different countries.  
• No experience in sales necessary.

The job entails contacts on the highest level all over the world and a reward for salary.  
If you think you have the drive and are ambitious enough to take the challenge, we would like you to send us your CV together with a recent photograph promptly to:  
J. de MESA  
30, RUE GALVIE  
75016 PARIS

## D.L. BLAIR, INC.

A major U.S. sales promotion and marketing firm, is opening an office, D.L. Blair Europe, in Paris, to serve our European and multi-national clients. We are currently recruiting multi-lingual/bilingual (French-English) employees who possess strong sales promotion/marketing and investigative experience. Heavy package goods and/or direct marketing experience desirable. Strong written and oral skills are required. 2+ years' exp. req. resume and covering letter in English to: Brian Costello, D.L. Blair Europe SNC, c/o D.L. Blair Inc., 1101 Franklin Ave., Garden City, NY 11530 USA.

**TRADE PUBLICATION SEKS** reporters in Asia-Pacific, Africa and Central/South America. Knowledge of general industry a plus. Send resume to: IGVW, 1000 Plaza, 10th fl., NY, NY 10019-3900 USA or Fax: 212/714-6314.

## GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

**AMBITIOUS teacher** seeks new non-teaching career. MSc. Politics and Administration, BA English Literature. 14 years work experience. Proven communication/interpersonal presentation/keyboarding skills. Good people management/organisational ability. Seek career in USA/Europe/Australia. References & CV. Box 3524, I.H.T., 42, Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France. Tel: Mr. A. Allen +44 171 501 9795.

## ADMINISTRATIVE/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Yessie, efficient, loyal, fluent English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, etc. Excellent presentation, available for long term position in Europe. Tel: +43-257-3112.

## ENGLISH EDITOR 3 yrs UN

10 yrs. journalism, corporate PR. To: Paris/Montreal, Multilingual, fluent French, fluent English, excellent writing, culture aware. Seek post in Europe/USA. Send resume to: 30 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017 USA. Young Man, 35, Algerian/Canadian citizen, US permanent resident, PhD, fluent in English, French & Arabic, disenchanted with academic career seeks PR/Executive position with international firm. White, PO Box 110, Sney, E. 6194 USA.

**AMREF**  
Founded 1957

**DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS**  
Nairobi - c. \$45,000 + tax & other benefits

AMREF is a unique African based charity employing 700 staff providing community based healthcare and training in some 20 African countries. Prime focus is East Africa, incorporating The Flying Doctors Service. It has a strong financial base, \$10 million US, raising funds from governments, commerce, industry and the general public globally. The Director of Communications is a new position created to bring fresh impetus to these activities and to raise the overall profile of AMREF.

**THE ROLE**

- Reporting to the Director General and responsible for developing and communicating AMREF's funding policy and establishing priorities in conjunction with the executive management team and worldwide offices.
- Formulating a comprehensive marketing, PR and information management strategy to support both local and international fundraising and publicity initiatives.
- Personally leading local and international PR initiatives and radically improving marketing material. Regular travel to Europe and North America.

**THE QUALIFICATIONS**

- Graduate calibre with first-class training and experience and a progressive track record in marketing and PR in an international environment.
- Familiarity with the fundraising market in Europe and North America. Work experience in Africa and a real interest in international affairs, development and healthcare.
- High level inter-personal and communication skills. Leader and motivator of teams with ability to influence and interact at all levels internally and externally.

Please reply with full details to:  
AMREF UK, Ref. IHT, 8 Boardman Street, London W1X 9 HX.

**MANAGING DIRECTOR - CONSULTANCY**

**PERA**

Pera Asia is a new subsidiary of the 50 year old Pera International and shares with its parent a mission to improve the business performance of its clients through the practical application of new management techniques and technology. We have offices in Malaysia and Singapore and plan to expand further in the region in the next 2-3 years.

We are seeking someone to lead this growth from a base in Kuala Lumpur. To qualify you must be able to demonstrate significant success in a consulting environment and in growing a business in this region. If you can, please send your c.v. to:

Richard Lawn  
Pera Asia Sdn Bhd  
1705C, 17th floor  
Wisma Hamzah  
Kwong Hing  
No.1 Leboh Ampang  
50100 KUALA LUMPUR  
Tel: 03-2021525  
Fax: 03-2021249

**GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED**

**OFFICE MANAGER**  
You intend to open a branch-office in Hamburg/Germany. Experienced secretary/assistant (best all-round education and technical knowledge, endurance and responsibility) would like to establish/run your office.  
Tel/Fax: +49 40 20 17 88

**UNIVERSITY LECTURERS**  
Needed in Computer Science, IFSM, or MIS. Graduate degree and fluency in English required. University teaching experience preferred. Specific knowledge of one or more of: programming (Pascal, C, Ada), architecture, database systems, communications and networking, systems analysis and design, decision support, security, human factors, microcomputer applications.  
Send r/c to:  
University of Maryland  
Computer Studies Office  
Im Besseldom 30  
69126 Heidelberg  
Germany

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE ads work**

**EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL** bilingual young lady dynamic, diplomatic, excellent corporate, widely travelled, sophisticated hostess/PR. Background Banking/Executive Assistant. Excellent CV and interview upon request. Reply to: 310-620-6647 USA.

**SECRETARY TO PR DIRECTOR** seeks personal assistant position downtown Paris. Skilled in French, English, German, World's and Line. Excellent CV and interview upon request. Reply to: 310-620-6647 USA.

**EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE**

**WANTED URGENTLY**  
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF PARIS  
For September 1995 - Temporary middle school teacher of science & mathematics to replace teacher on temporary leave until Christmas. Please apply at once with CV. Nigel French, International School of Paris, c/o rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris.

**LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTER** seeks **ENGLISH TEACHERS** bilingual French, with TEFL or ESA, for training session in Paris & area. Send CV + ref No 1192 to: P.B. Communications, 17, rue Berghes, 75009 Paris.

**ENGLISH TEACHER**, bilingual, experienced, future, large & formal knowledge preferred. Tel: Cytel Longue - Paris (1) 46.61.53.56.

**EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE**

**I HAVE THE EXPERIENCE YOU HAVE THE REQUIREMENT SO LET'S MEET**

**My experience:** 7 years in engineering and implementation. 10 years in International Sales and Contract Negotiation for High Technology Industrial Goods. Engineer (M.Sc. London) with perfect knowledge of foreign languages and many high level contacts.

**Your requirement:** Commercial Manager, Export Manager, International Business Manager, in an engineering or manufacturing company supplying high technology products or services.

**Our common objective:** To promote, increase and optimize your sales worldwide.  
Tel: France (33) 93 24 43 88 - Fax: France (33) 93 30 08 07



# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A New Kind of Summit

There was a sense of history in the making eight years ago, as Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev unexpectedly extended their landmark summit talks to the night. With their planes poised for departure, the two men groped their way along the unexplored boundaries of clear arms control, only to turn back on the leap ahead seemed too great.

The stuff of such high drama will be largely absent this week when President Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin met in Moscow at a time of strained relations. Except for discussion of missile defense systems, and Russian doubts about the still unratified 1992 arms reduction agreement, the likely agenda lacks the gravitas that invested Cold War summit meetings with singular importance.

Yet the nuclear stalemate, while far more threatening, was in some ways more ordered and manageable than relations today. The tidy universe of arms negotiations seeking the precise number of warheads accorded to both sides has given way to disorderly wrangling over Russia's nuclear energy deals with Iran.

The familiar issues of military demarcation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact have been replaced by a recondite debate over NATO expansion. Instead of concrete talks about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan there are now inconclusive exchanges about ending the Russian offensive in Chechnya.

As the relationship has changed, the American calculus used to evaluate summit meetings has not. It is still based predominantly on agreements reached and differences narrowed or more clearly defined. Those remain important considerations, but a broader definition is needed now that American interests revolve less around keeping the peace with

Russia than building democracy in Russia. In an interview with Mr. Yeltsin published last week, Time magazine portentously asked about "relations between the superpowers." That flattery mistakenly perpetuates an image of Russian parity that makes this week's talks seem yet another summit meeting of contending and equal powers. Russia is a European and Asian power primarily because of history and geography. Its struggling economy, hollow military and volatile political environment have long since rendered it considerably less than a global superpower.

That precipitous fall has reinforced the defensive streak in Russia's foreign policy and the nationalist streak in its politics. These may be the invisible forces which shape the Moscow meeting and make it difficult to judge. No one in Washington can predict how Mr. Yeltsin will balance the need to build ties to the West with the domestic pressure to make Russia look strong and independent. With the rapid devolution of power in Russia, no one really knows for whom Mr. Yeltsin speaks.

While one measure of summit success may be whether Moscow gives up its nuclear deal with Iran or drops its posturing about the 1992 arms agreement, evaluation should also rest on the quality of Mr. Clinton's conversation with the Russian people. For many Russians, the American president is the respected symbol of a stable, prosperous democracy, and they will listen intently when he speaks. As their own experiment in democracy proceeds unevenly, there is much that Mr. Clinton can tell them about managing and maintaining liberty, and the benefits they will realize if they do.

That may be the single most important thing he can do in Moscow. Mr. Reagan would no doubt have gladly exchanged the drama of his unplanned evening with Mr. Gorbachev for the opportunity to encourage a free Russia to remain that way.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Croatia's Move

The war in Croatia has been on hold for three years but could now resume in full force and be joined to the continuing war in Bosnia. This is the special danger of the moment. There seems to be no respect at all of helpful international intervention of a diplomatic or any other sort. This puts an extraordinary responsibility on local leaders who have shown themselves inadequate in the past.

Croatia got tired of waiting for the United Nations to help it get back its sovereign territory of Serbian-held Krajina and decided to act on its own. Its attack, on a pocket commanding Serbia's crucial link with rebel Serbs in both Bosnia and Croatia, was short and wildly successful. Now some Croats dream of taking back the whole of Krajina by force. That is, of course, the recipe for all-out war with Serbia. Perhaps other Croats in the leadership will think better of it and instead try to use their new military success for negotiating leverage. Croatia could immeasurably help its cause if it stopped moving Serbian civilians out of the newly won-back pocket and if it did not murder its 1,000 new Serbian prisoners of war.

In making its move, Croatia took a page out of Serbia's book and walked all over the United Nations, which, as usual, felt

too lightly armed and unmandated to do much about it. The recent killings, most likely by all parties, of UN peacekeepers push their national providers, especially France, ever closer to shutting down UN operations in Bosnia and Croatia. Planning has begun to send 40,000 soldiers — the United States has promised a share — to perform the dangerous mission of escorting out the 40,000 peacekeepers. No one else is immediately available to take on the United Nations' humanitarian and feeding missions. But otherwise there seems no good reason for the United Nations to subject itself to any further humiliations or losses on the ground.

The failure of the United Nations and its members to arrange a political settlement is bitter. The ebbing hope is that, without an international hand, the parties themselves will see to their own future. It won't be pretty. A deal between now-rivals Serbia and Croatia at the expense of, you guessed it, Muslim Bosnia is one grim possibility. If it happened, and was as unjust as it easily could be, the United Nations, the NATO countries and concerned others could withhold recognition of the results. This sort of lesser negative veto is the West's residual political tool.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Stop Knocking New York

It never fails. Just when you're feeling pretty good about yourself, something comes along and knocks the stuffing right out of you. Last week it happened to New York. Fodor's, the guidebook publisher, asked 600 American travelers where they would like to go this summer, what they liked best to do, what counted most when they made their travel plans. Fodor's also asked where they would least like to go.

Iran/Iraq was the winner among these losers, not exactly a surprise. It was the runner-up that put New York in a pet. The second most despised locale was — New York. More people wanted to go to Antarctica. More people wanted to go to Bosnia even! People are crazy.

Look what New York has going for it. Central Park and Prospect Park are looking good. So are the street trees. (Yes, New York has them.) Broadway is entertaining again, which is a nice change, and off-Broadway is as good as ever. The museums are also looking good, along with the dance companies and music groups. The lofty towers and the shopping and the Statue of Liberty are still thrilling. Of even deeper significance, New York City does not lie along the San Andreas fault, unlike the second favorite travel destination.

True, New York does not have a Disney World, which makes Florida the favorite travel destination. But it does have a lot of sights, and rides that may not go high in

the sky but do go deep under ground, and people dressed up in funny clothes. It also has a Little Italy, a large Russian colony and a subway familiarly known as the Orient Express, which, like the fabled European train, traverses many cultures en route to the city's own Far East.

There's something else New York has a lot of: foreign tourists. You won't hear them talking about how Bosnia is better.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

### V-E Day Dreams Couldn't Last

The British, because they did not perceive how greatly their state and society had been weakened by the war, were gently rather than brutally let down into a more realistic understanding of their position in the world. The belief that it is more important to be a just society than a rich one was also benign. Only in [the 1980s] did politicians sneer at the distinction between a just society and a rich one. Within a few years the Cold War ended, clearing away the stage on which Britain had performed since at least the 1930s. Both changes hastened to its end the self-confidence which dated back to V-E Day.

—Neal Ascherson, writing in the Independent on Sunday (London).

## Then Came the Five-Pointed Star of Life and Freedom

By Samuel Pizar

WASHINGTON — World War II was coming to an end, yet we in the death camps knew nothing. What is happening in the world outside? Does anyone there know what is happening here to us? Do they care? I was 15 years old, and I wanted to live.

The day the Allies landed on the beaches of Normandy had been for us a day like any other. The toll in the gas chambers that day was higher than the losses suffered by the combined armies under Dwight Eisenhower's command on this, their longest day.

Judging from the brutality of our guards, we had every reason to believe that all of Europe was irrevocably lost. The Red Army smashed, England fighting alone, its back to the wall, against the seemingly invincible forces of darkness. And America? It was so unprepared, so divided, so far away. How could she be expected to reverse the collapse of civilization at this penultimate stage?

It took weeks for news of the U.S.-led invasion, beamed by the BBC from London across occupied Europe, to slip into Auschwitz. There was also an amazing rumor that the Russians had mounted a powerful offensive on the eastern front.

Incredible! So God had not turned His face away from the world after all. Could a miracle still prevent the millennium of the Third Reich? Oh to hang on, to hang on a little longer!

We could guess from the Nazis' mounting nervousness that the weight of battle was changing decisively. With the ground shrinking under their feet, they began herding us deeper and deeper into Germany.

I was shunted to Sachsenhausen near Berlin, then Lebnberg near Stuttgart, then Dachau near Munich — camps normally reserved for political prisoners, common criminals and homosexuals.

It was in a slave labor enclave 50 miles (80 kilometers) away that I heard the silence of night torn by powerful explosions. Fellow inmates with military experience thought it sounded like artillery. Within hours, we were lined up to be evacuated, ahead of the "enemy advance."

Those forbidden words, never before heard, and even names of "enemy" commanders — Zhukov, Montgomery, Patton — were now openly murmured. I was beside myself with excitement. Who are these merciful saviors — Russian? British? American? Salvation seemed so near, and yet so far away.

Just as the hope of pulling through became more real, the danger increased. We were headed back to Dachau, which meant that at the last moment our torturers would destroy us. The final solution must be completed, the witnesses of the crime wiped out.

The death march, along winding back roads, continued day and night, halting only for meager rations of bread and water. At dawn on the third day, a squadron of Allied fighter planes, mistaking our column for Wehrmacht troops, swooped down low to strafe us.

As the SS men hit the dirt, their machine guns blazing in all directions, someone near me shouted "Run for it!" A group of us kicked off our wooden clogs and made a clumsy sprint for the trees. The fire caught most of us. Five others and I made it into the forest alive.

We ran and ran, gasping for breath, until we were sure there was no pursuit. After nightfall we began to move toward the western front. When we came close we decided to lie low until the German retreat had passed us by.

One bucolic afternoon, holed up in the hayloft of an abandoned Bavarian barn, I became aware of a hum, like a swarm of bees, only louder, metallic, unearthly. I peeped through a crack in the wooden slats. Straight ahead, across the field, a huge tank leading a long, armored convoy lumbered my way.

From somewhere to one side I could hear the sound of mortars. The tank's long cannon lifted its round head, turned slowly and let loose a deafening blast. The firing stopped. The tank resumed its cautious advance.

Automatically, I looked for the hateful swastika, but

there was none. Instead I saw an unfamiliar emblem — a five-pointed white star. In an instant the unimaginable flooded my mind and my soul.

After four years in the pit of the inferno, I, convict No. B-1713, also known as Samuel Pizar, son of a loving family that had been wiped off the earth, have actually survived to behold the glorious insignia of the United States Army. My skull seemed to burst.

With a wild roar I stormed outside and darted toward the wondrous vision. I was still running, waving my arms, when suddenly the hatch of an armored vehicle opened, and a black face, shielded by helmet and goggles, emerged, sweating at me unintelligibly.

Having dodged death daily for so long, at that awe-some moment I felt immortal, though to the GI my condition, at the heart of a battlefield, must have seemed desperate. Pistol in hand, he jumped to the ground to examine me more closely, as if to make sure the kid was not booby-trapped.

To signal that I was a friend, and in need of help, I fell at his feet, summoned the few English words my mother used to sigh while dreaming of our deliverance, and yelled "God Bless America!"

With an unmistakable gesture, the tall American motioned me to get up, and lifted me through the hatch — into the womb of freedom.

On V-E Day 1995, my gratitude to this blessed land, never trampled by tyrants or invaders, is as intense as it was 50 years ago. So is my conviction that the five-pointed star, which brought me life and freedom, must remain a symbol of hope to all victims of ethnic hatred, religious intolerance and terrorist violence.

The writer, a native of Poland, is an international lawyer in Paris and New York. Alone of his family he survived four years in Nazi death camps. His article was adapted for The Washington Post from a keynote address to be delivered this Monday at the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.

## The World War II Allies Are Still Paying the Price of Their Victory

By Michael Dobbs

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Reading

the financial pages of American newspapers, you could be forgiven for concluding that World War II was lost by the United States, Britain and Russia and won by Germany and Japan. Fifty years after V-E Day, the yen and the Deutsche mark reign supreme.

Today's headlines about the tumbling dollar bring to mind the plot of a popular 1950s movie called "The Mouse That Roared."

The film tells the story of the Duchy of Grand Fenwick. In order to stave off national bankruptcy, this obscure country declares war on the United States.

The plan is simple: to lose the war as rapidly as possible, which will make the hitherto unknown country eligible for huge amounts of financial aid from a guilt-stricken Uncle Sam. The plan goes awry and the duchy wins the war by mistake. Victory proves a complete disaster.

As a caricature of what happened after World War II, the film contains a grain of truth.

In the immediate aftermath of the war, hyperinflation wiped out the value of the German and Japanese currencies. The financial situation in both countries stabilized around 1949, thanks in large measure to rigorous economic shock therapy treatment applied by the occupying powers.

Since then the yen and the mark have appreciated steadily against the dollar. One dollar now purchases less than one-quarter the number of yen, and roughly one-third the number of marks, than in 1949. The depreciation of the British pound has been even more marked. The old Soviet ruble is about as valuable as wallpaper.

Defeat may have been a blessing in disguise for Germany and Japan, because it enabled them to

concentrate their national energies on economic recovery, rather than military expansion. The Marshall Plan laid the groundwork for Germany's postwar economic miracle, just as the Dodge Plan helped Japan struggle back to its feet.

Barred from deploying forces abroad, Japan and Germany devoted a much smaller proportion of their economic resources to defense than the victor nations. Both countries have benefited greatly from the Pax Americana, paid for with so much U.S. blood and treasure over the past five decades.

Russia and Britain were economically drained by the enormous sacrifices made in World War II. Britain bore the brunt of fighting alone against Hitler for more than a year, at a time when the rest of Western Europe was under Nazi occupation. Soviet

losses were even more staggering. Unlike Japan and Germany, America's allies did not have the luxury of starting from scratch after the war. Both had huge empires to support and Big Power obligations to fulfill. Britain finally laid down its imperial burden after the disastrous Suez adventure of 1956.

The Soviet Union had bigger ambitions, and far greater resources. Thanks to its oil wealth, it was able to maintain a global presence from Cuba to Vietnam until 1991, when it finally collapsed from a combination of economic exhaustion and ideological fatigue.

America is now in the unenviable position of having won not just one major war in the last half-century but two, the Second World War and the Cold War. It is the only power that can project

its military strength worldwide.

At the same time, the United States has obligations and commitments that are uniquely onerous. U.S. defense spending is higher proportionately than that of any other NATO country except Greece. To defeat communism, the Reagan administration engaged in a big military buildup that contributed significantly to the present \$200 billion annual deficit in the federal budget.

Moreover, the United States is maintaining its superpower burden at a time when its relative weight in the global economy continues to diminish.

At the end of World War II, the United States accounted for 40 percent of the world's gross domestic product. That share has dwindled to just over 20 percent, roughly where it stood in 1870, a few years after the Civil War.

All this has contributed to a chorus of complaints by U.S. foreign policymakers in the last few

months that they no longer have the tools to do their job properly.

In a speech last week, the president's national security adviser, Anthony Lake, accused "new isolationists" on Capitol Hill of threatening to "cut the legs out from under America's leadership" in the name of budget cutting. He made the point that the United States ranks "dead last" among the 25 leading industrialized nations in the percentage of GDP devoted to foreign aid.

A few days earlier, Secretary of State Warren Christopher complained that Congress had whittled the discretionary part of the State Department budget to practically nothing. "I am wound up on this subject," he acknowledged in an interview. "I think it is very pound foolish."

The writer, a diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post, is preparing a book about the collapse of communism.

## Despite Their Troubles, Russians Are Making Progress

By Thane Gustafson and Daniel Yergin

PARIS — President Bill Clinton is visiting a different Russia from the one he saw just 16 months ago. It is moving more rapidly toward a market economy than is generally recognized in the West. Amid the anguish of Chechnya, the political uncertainties and the reality of crime, this is the good news.

The great Russian depression, the result of the collapse of the old centrally planned economy, appears to be bottoming out. The output of Russian industry has been drastically reshaped by market forces — light industry is down 80 percent, the arms industry 70 percent. The private sector

is growing rapidly, and the overall economy may be as much as 50 percent larger than official statistics indicate.

Unemployment, at least so far, is far lower than anticipated a year ago, as people find jobs in the new economy. Russians are starting to invest in their own country; some flight capital is now returning. Automated teller machines, the new badge of a modern economy, are sprouting around Moscow.

The changes are being driven both from within and from without. Seventy years of communism

created enormous pent-up demand for goods and services, and entrepreneurs are rushing in to fill the void.

Russia's well-educated force is adapting; very intelligent physicists are becoming very intelligent bankers. Significant Russian banks and companies are emerging. Private businesses are booming in computers and software, import-export and construction. Of fundamental importance has been the rush to privatize. What the privatization system has done, whatever its much criticized flaws, is to create 40 million shareholders where there were none before, people who have a stake in the new system. The intent was to make the shift from communism to the market irreversible, and it may well have succeeded.

Some Russians now say that the *chudo*, the economic miracle, is here. Despite all that has been achieved, it is probably still three or four years too soon to proclaim a *chudo*. Two critical requirements have to be met.

First, financial stabilization has not been achieved, despite the government's renewed commitment to financial austerity. Second, property rights are still insecure and poorly defined, as the new money and the old industrial managers fight it out for control of Russia's assets. Too many people still face hardship and upheaval.

Many obstacles lie across the road to the market. Potential instability, new Chechnya, trouble with neighboring countries that were formerly part of the Soviet Union — any of these could disrupt the process and disconnect Russia from the rest of the world.

Pervasive crime is a threat to business operations in Russia, and Westerners can tell stories of threats, extortion and partners who absconded with the assets.

There will likely be new financial scandals, crashes and crises that will tarnish the legitimacy of the system. But the biggest danger to the new Russian economy is the upcoming elections — if they are held at all.

President Boris Yeltsin and his prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, have been struggling to build up support from the moderate center. But Russian voters may vote for extremists instead. The best one can hope for, realistically, is a government much like today's.

Still, one of the most remarkable aspects of this new economy — in addition to the very fact of its existence — is that it has grown so vigorously despite a weak governmental system and the lack of the legal regulatory foundations essential to a modern economy.

Those are still to come. What is needed now is a moderate centrist government that will enable the private sector and the new economy to keep growing. It is indeed time itself that is required if the "Wild East" is to turn into a genuine *chudo*.

The writers are co-authors of the forthcoming "Russia 2010 and What It Means for the World." Mr. Gustafson is director and Mr. Yergin is president of Cambridge Energy Research Associates. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Hypocrites of the World: A Sampling

By Thomas L. Friedman

PARIS — In my next life I want to be a European statesman. I want to be able to turn up my nose at the United States when it puts principles before profit and naively imposes an embargo on Iran to prevent that medieval theocracy from acquiring nuclear arms.

I want to be able to tell the Americans with great arrogance that the right way to deal with Iran is through what European statesmen call "a critical dialogue." Which I assume means that the Europeans criticize America and carry on a dialogue with the Iranians, while pocketing their cash.

If I can't be a European statesman, then in my next life I want to be a Japanese trade negotiator. I want to erect trade barriers around my country and then accuse whoever tries to break down those barriers of engaging in "unequal trade."

I want to be able to grossly underpay my country's workers, while I plow all my profits into building new markets abroad. And then when my currency soars in value against the dollar — because I don't import anything from anyone — I want to say with a straight face that the whole problem could be solved if the United States would just choke off its growth and raise its interest rates.

If I can't be a Japanese trade negotiator, then in my next life I want to be a North Korean diplomat. I want to be able to defy the world, build nuclear weapons and then get the United States to bribe me with a safe nuclear reactor to halt my program — without having to give up any of my bombs.

And then, when the deal is done, I want to tell the Americans that I changed my mind,

that I won't accept the reactor they are giving me free because it's made by my archenemy, South Korea, but that I still want Coca-Cola to open a bottling factory in my country.

If I can't be a North Korean diplomat, then in my next life I want to be the head of the Russian Atomic Energy Commission. I want to sell nuclear technology to Iran, so that its cynical, hate-filled ayatollahs living near Russia's southern border will one day have a nuclear weapon with which to threaten Moscow. I want to do this because I can make lots of money and be a real power player in the Kremlin — until the Iranians blow it up.

If I can't be a Russian energy czar, then in my next life I want to be president of Serbia (or Croatia). I want to slick back my hair and wear tailored suits, while I stand before the world and deny perpetrating ghastly atrocities in order to cleanse my homeland of strangers.

I want to give lots of interviews on CNN and declare that if only the world remembered the Battle of Kosovo, in 1389, it would understand why my people were the true victims and justified in slaughtering their neighbors.

If I can't be president of Serbia, then in my next life I want to be a Republican presidential candidate. I want to be able to repeal the ban on assault weapons so that paranoid private militias trying to subvert the constitution will be much better armed to resist the police, the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms the next time they try to blow up a federal building.

If I can't be a Republican presidential candidate, then in my next life I want to be speaker of the House. I want to be able to have my mother call the first lady a "bitch" on national television. I want to denounce editorial writers and certain bureaucratic "socialists." And I want to delegitimize the federal government.

Then I want to be able to say it's "obscene" to suggest that my obscene language might have contributed to an atmosphere in which right-wing anti-government extremists feel so alienated from their fellow Americans that they would blow up a federal building with a day care center inside.

If I can't be speaker of the House, then in my next life I want to be one of O. J. Simpson's lawyers. I want to be a Harvard-trained hired gun who, just like gun fanatics, tries to undermine public faith in the American legal system by inventing government conspiracies behind every drop of spit blood.

But if I can't be any of these, then in my next life I think I just want to be an American citizen. I want to be a member of the freest society in the world. I want to have a government that, with all its flaws, is occasionally ready to stand up and act on principle, not just profit.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Spain and America

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Congratulations are being showered upon the Herald for its enterprise in obtaining from the Spanish Government its views upon the rebellion in Cuba and the friendly feelings of Spain for America. It has certainly tended to promote amity between two nations who have every reason to be at peace.

### 1920: Deadly Pickle?

PARIS — The National Machine-Gun Factory at Burton in England has been purchased by a big concern of pickle and jam manufacturers. Just a change in the class of deadly and destructive ammunition to be dispensed.

### 1945: Victory in Europe

PARIS — The German army announced yesterday [May 7] that it

had surrendered unconditionally, laying down its arms in defeat after five years and eight months of bitter warfare raging over Europe. The British Ministry of Information announced that today will be celebrated as Victory in Europe Day. [The Herald says in an editorial:] There is one overriding thought in this moment of pause between the present and the terrible past. Somewhere amid all the crimes and follies and failings of mankind, there is an essential rightness and justice, that the savage and the brute can never finally triumph in the affairs of men. To prove that truth millions of men and women have laid down their lives in the past five and a half years. We stand — all of us, of all nations and races and creeds — in the greatest crisis of our times, and so far that crisis has been gloriously met and mastered.



International Herald Tribune

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

Co-Chairman

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

WALTER WELLS, News Editor & SAMUEL A. KATHARINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors

ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages & JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher & JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director

JUANITA CASPARL, International Development Director & DIDIER BRUN, Circulation Director

Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons

Directeur Adjoint de la Publication: Katherine P. Darrow

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 41 43 93 00. Fax: (1) 41 43 92 10. Adv.: (1) 43 92 12. Internet: IHT@eurocomix  
Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 30 Canoeview Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 852 2922 1188. Fax: 852 2922 1190.  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schöber, Friedrichstr. 15 (10117) Frankfurt. Tel: (49) 72 67 33. Fax: (49) 72 73 10  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Gorman, 800 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 735 3840. Fax: (212) 735 3785  
U.K. Advertising Office: 65 Leaze Ave., London WC2E 7LX. Tel: (44) 181 836 3932. Fax: (44) 181 240 2754  
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 733021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
© 1995 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-4892



TEMPORARY PRICE:  
3 Francs

# NEW YORK Herald Tribune

EUROPEA  
EDITION

58th Year—No. 19,362

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1945

THE NEW YORK HERALD  
ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 19

# VICTORY

## Eyewitness Tells Of Berlin Ruins

Nothing Left, Says Correspondent, Except Mountains of Debris And a Few Shell-Riddled Walls

The following story by a New York Herald Tribune war correspondent was written after a visit to Berlin as a guest of the Red Army.

By Seymour Freidin

BERLIN, Thursday, May 3 (Delayed).—Atop the rubble that remains of the most bomb-leveled city in the world the red banner of Soviet Russia snapped triumphantly this afternoon as reluctant Russian soldiers swept into the hedgerows of the Tiergarten, opposite the Reichstag, and silenced the last of the Nazi defenders.

A chilling rain, fanned by a northeast wind slanted across the smoking vestiges of the dead capital, converting the crater-pocked streets into huge pools of brackish water, while Red Army men advanced into the park congratulating each other and promising extermination for the fanatical S.S. troops making their last stand for Führer Adolf Hitler.

The steady downpour provided the remaining mournful note for the passing of Berlin. This once-great capital, whose decisions frightened the world a few years ago, is a charred, twisted, unrecognizable graveyard.

Nothing is left in Berlin. There are no homes, no shops, no transportation, no government buildings. Only a few walls, and even these riddled with shell-fire, is the heritage bequeathed by the Nazis to the people of Berlin.

### Joins Reds at Brandenburg Gate

Beside historic Brandenburg Gate—the German symbol of military glory now blocked by concrete, its chariot of victory drawn by four horses twisted beyond recognition with three red flags entwined about the driven—this correspondent joined a wave of the Russian mopping-up party driving into the last enemy pocket.

Once a magnificent zoological park covered with heroic statues and monuments to men who played leading roles in German history, the Tiergarten had become a shell-shredded no-man's-land with paths and lawns chewed up by fire and trees interlaced with toppled statues.

Crawling behind an upright statue of Moltke, because the Russians don't wear helmets and mine might be mistaken for a German, I removed the .45 hat and watched the Russians overrun the dug-in enemy positions. With speed, efficiency and terrific fire-power born of long battle-experience, the Russians routed out the defenders by fire and it was 3:08 p.m. according to my watch, when the resisting Germans ceased firing.

Extradition of final enemy resistance, however, merely tolled off Berlin officially as a German entity. Berlin can now be regarded only as a geographical location heaped with mountainous mounds of debris. The air power with which Hitler threatened to destroy all opposition boomeranged with a vengeance on Berlin, and the artillery finished off what was left standing in the German capital.

### Few Civilians Left in Metropolis

Moreover, this late metropolis, which once teemed with a population of 4,000,000, has been virtually deserted by civilians. Apparently those who were unable to flee the ghost city have remained hidden in cellars.

Those who emerged from shelters were bent over picks and shovels under guard. They were engaged in clearing paths through the ruins of the city. They were dazed, they were weary, their arms and legs moved like limbs of puppets without direction, spasmodically and uncoordinated.

As the civilians picked at the rubble they had a first-hand opportunity to view for themselves the problem of reconstruction which confronts Germany in the future. Round-the-clock air bombing has reduced all the buildings to powdered brick and tattered walls, very little of which can be salvaged. Only a perimeter of homes in the outskirts is habitable.

From such famed streets as Unter den Linden, once proudly described by Berliners as the most beautiful avenue in the world, the Wilhelmstrasse, the Friedrichstrasse and the Wallstrasse to those as relatively unimportant as Bergstrasse, the chaos is mute testimony to the efficacy of the Allied air assaults. Much of the wreckage is old, indicating that the Nazis were never given the opportunity to clean up because the raids never ceased.

### Reich's Chancellery Demolished

In the Wilhelmstrasse, which once boasted stately government edifices, there was nothing but crumbling masonry. The Reich-chancellery, where Hitler plotted with his cronies, is a shell of four broken walls encompassing a heap of rubble thirty feet high in some spots.

As over every well-known building and memorial in Berlin, the Red flag fluttered over the Reichschancellery. Russian soldiers, however, singled out the Reichschancellery for special attention. They hung a huge photograph of Premier Stalin on the east wall, while by accident or design an oil portrait of Hitler lay face down beside the south end of a dead horse.

A German prisoner in Berlin had told me that the Wehrmacht commander announced that the Führer died in the Reichschancellery, pistol in hand, with some of his closest friends dying with him. With the aid of three Russian soldiers, I poked around the rubble in an effort to find some signs of Hitler's body, but it would take a crew of bulldozers about a week to get to the bottom of the debris.

One of the soldiers who helped me dig was the man who planted the first Red flag on the smoldering main dome of the bomb-hollowed Reichstag. His name cannot be used, but he is a native of Minsk, and his wife and four children were killed by the Germans. Through a German-speaking comrade, this Russian soldier explained that his only mission was to kill German leaders and he clenched his fists and wept as he explained that his greatest thrill came when he mounted the Reichstag dome at great personal risk and planted the Red flag.

### Russian Officers Were Considerate

Getting to Berlin through the Red Army lines and a stay in the city was the result of a combination of exuberance and warmth shown by the Russians for Americans. Russian officers did not hinder us in any way but were helpful and guided us practically the entire distance from the American front.

John Groh, the artist, and I started out for the German capital yesterday (Wednesday) when I rejoined him after a three-day junket with a Russian tank outfit which treated me in magnificent style. Our jeep was accompanied by three United States lieutenants. (Continued on page 4, col. 5)

Victory Crowd Cheers in Flag-Draped Times Square



The Great White Way—looking south from Times Square to 42d Street—celebrates V-E Day minus one. Thousands deserted offices, plants, and homes to mill about in tears or laughter—or dazed disbelief that half the battle was over.

## SHAEF Silence Fails to Halt Paris Bedlam

Soldiers on Leave from Front That Was Join Civilian Merry-makers

By Carl Levin

All Paris went wild last night, as Parisians and soldiers of the Allied nations decided that they could wait no longer for official confirmation that peace has returned to Europe. As far as they were concerned, a day-long pouring of radio announcements such as they had not heard since the outbreak of war five years ago, blaring headlines in Paris papers which could wait no longer to announce that Germany has surrendered and an accumulation of other evidence was sufficient to signal the advent of the greatest day in the history of Europe.

Only the clinching formal announcement from the heads of state of the Allied powers was missing but it didn't matter. Without anything but circumstantial evidence and an intuition born of living under the cloud of war for almost six years, every one here was saturated with the truth of what they had been hearing and reading "unofficially" all through the afternoon and evening.

Supreme Headquarters, all but enveloped in the swelling tide of enthusiasm which by last night had reached Washington and Moscow, by the premature distribution by the Associated Press of a report that the German surrender was conditional to the Western Allies and Russia at 2:41 o'clock yesterday morning, authorized correspondents at 4:45 p.m. to state that "H.A.E. had made nowhere any official statement for publication up to that time." (Continued on page 3, col. 4)

## London Expects Occupation Of Reich to Last for Years

By William J. Humphreys

From the Herald Tribune Bureau  
LONDON, May 7.—The unconditional surrender of Nazi Germany, by Prime Minister Winston Churchill with simultaneous announcement by the Associated Press, will mean that German territory will be occupied by the Allied forces at least two years and very likely longer.

War in the Pacific, in which participation of Soviet Russia is considered likely, is a factor in determining the calling of the peace conference. The Allied nations will settle the affairs of Europe before Japan, an integral part of the Axis war, was defeated.

In the interim period, Germany will be administered first, by an Allied military government and later, by an Allied control commission, whose preparation for the reconstruction of the German nation as a people who must never again threaten the peace of Europe, has been long in train and which should be ready for its responsibilities as to early reconstruction of the Third Reich were fused long ago.

Occupational zones for remnants of the Third Reich were fused long ago, in accordance with agreement, will extend itself over the greater part of Germany. The zone of the Polish frontier in the east and west to the Elbe River, but Berlin is contained within this zone, and the Nazi domain that was to stand for one thousand years and now is to be the seat of the Allied Control Commission.

British troops will occupy the north and northwest of Germany, including the great ports of Hamburg and Bremen. The United States forces will be responsible for the south and southwest, and the French will move in the Rhineland zone, in which France has a more vital interest than any other Allied power.

While the peace conference and the final settlement of the German frontiers is accepted as being a matter for a decision no less than two years hence, it is expected that interim adjustments may be made. The extension of Poland's frontiers to the Oder and the inclusion of East Prussia in the reconstructed Poland is a clear part of the Allied plan to make Poland strong and independent.

## New York's Emotional Binge Leaves Hangover for Today

For 5 Hours 5 Boroughs Celebrate Victory With Bottles, Flags, Ticker-tape, Jigs; Taper Off as Officials Keep Silent

By John G. Rogers

Special to the Tribune  
NEW YORK, May 7.—Whether victory in Europe was official or unofficial, New York at long last let itself go today after forty-one months of war and staged a five-borough, five-hour show of delicious celebration over news of Germany's surrender.

With shouting and paper-throwing, with horn-toting and dancing, with banners and bottles, the city's millions swarmed in the streets from mid-morning to mid-afternoon in ebullient revelry that defied restraint.

Touched off almost simultaneously by morning radio reports from Europe and impelled onward by contagion and big black headlines in afternoon newspapers, the spirit of carnival happiness persisted unabated until after 3 p.m. Then it began to die down, when announcements from Mayor LaGuardia and news from Washington and London indicated that tomorrow, not today, would stand in history as the day of official ending for the most destructive conflict of all time.

Feeling like a sprinter who had been duped into jumping the gun, the city slipped back into its normal Monday routine. Whistles began to sweep up thousands of tons of needed paper that was wasted out of windows. Whether the would revive in time to go all out again on a real celebration tomorrow was anybody's guess.

Even at the height of today's celebration, emotions of joy were not the universal expression. In the Times Square area, such antics as street corner juggling, sidewalk bottle-throwing and Hitler burlesques enacted by wags.

Solemn Reminders  
Sight of a slender young corporal with his left leg off at the knee, picking his way on crutches through the cheering throng, was a sobering reminder that there was still much to be done. Several millions of Americans may be required to defeat Japan.

Some who knew this best did not take much part in the exuberant extravaganza. Private Ed Sucku, of Cleveland, back from Europe, told a reporter, "I have no reaction. I've been fighting."

Corporal Martin Sweeney, of Chicago, a marine who won his ribbon in the Pacific, stared solemnly at the Times Square revelry. "I guess it's all right," he said, "if they feel like it. They don't know what it's all about, though."

Today's celebration could not compare in size or intensity with the twenty-four hour emotional binge New York put on on Nov. 11, 1918, and there were good reasons for this.

This time the end of Germany had been a foregone conclusion for so long that the edge was taken off the final climax, and this time the casualties have been so high that many had no heart for celebrating.

Truman to Aid Philippines  
WASHINGTON, May 7 (A.P.).—President Truman indicated today the late President Roosevelt's Philippine independence policy and named a committee of nine to study the extension of Philippine independence.

Company Senator Millard Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, on a special mission to Manila to examine conditions there and report to him.

## Nazi Surrender Unconditional

By Leslie Midgley

The German Army announced yesterday that it had surrendered unconditionally, laying down its arms in defeat after five years and eight months of bitter warfare raging over Europe.

While no official announcement of the surrender came from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, the British Ministry of Information announced that today will be celebrated as Victory in Europe Day and that Prime Minister Churchill will make a broadcast statement at p.m. Agence France-Press announced officially last night that General de Gaulle, President Truman and Premier Stalin will make statements at the same hour and it is believed that the De Gaulle message "will be the official announcement of the victory." The White House confirmed last night that the President will speak at 9 a.m., Eastern War Time.

The capitulation was admitted at 2:30 p.m. yesterday in a broadcast by Germany's new Foreign Minister, Count Schwerin von Krosigk, who proclaimed to the German people that they had "succumbed to the overwhelming might of your enemies." The Fuehrer, Karl Doenitz, had ordered all troops to lay down their arms, he said, speaking over the Flensburg, Denmark, radio.

### Proclaims Collapse



Count Schwerin von Krosigk.

## Daniels Protests A.P. Suspension

Special to the Tribune

RALEIGH, N.C., May 7.—Joseph Daniels, publisher of "The News and Observer" and Secretary of the Navy in the first world war, sent a telegram to President Truman today protesting the suspension of the Associated Press in Europe for sending a story on the surrender to America. His wire follows:

"I have just seen the report that the Associated Press facilities have been suspended in Paris. In 1918, when the United Press sent a cable from Brest, I was asked to recommend action against Roy Howard. I declined, saying that any good newspaperman would have been justified in what Howard did. I can see no justification for suspending the Associated Press."

Extra Pound Captured  
ROME, May 7 (A.P.).—Extra Pound, American writer who turned fascist propagandist, has been captured in northern Italy, according to word received here from 5th Army headquarters.

Canada Suspends Draft  
OTTAWA, May 7 (U.P.).—The Canadian Labor Minister, Humphrey Mitchell, announced today that calls for military services will be suspended on and after tomorrow.

Victory celebrations were in full swing yesterday in London and New York, and Parisian marched shouting and singing last night down the Champs-Élysées as rockets broke over the Arc de Triomphe.

The news reached America in a dispatch from Rheims by the Associated Press, signed by Edward Kennedy, chief of the Paris bureau. I stated that the surrender was signed at 2:41 a.m. yesterday in the schoolhouse where General Dwight D. Eisenhower has his headquarters. It was to take effect at 11:01 a.m. today. Extra editions of American newspapers immediately proclaimed the news and radio stations broadcast the report.

As a result, all transmission facilities of the Associated Press in Europe were suspended yesterday afternoon by the Army Public Relations Division, which claimed that the news should have been held for official release.

Even in the face of official silence last night there was no doubt anywhere that the struggle was over.

Radio reports from Prague last night conflicted, some stating that fighting was continuing under a German commander who refused to recognize the surrender, others claiming that the capitulation was complete in Czechoslovakia.

President Truman said in Washington that he had agreed with the London and Moscow governments to make no announcement on surrender of enemy forces "until simultaneous announcements can be made by the three governments."

News of the surrender was broadcast at 7:30 a.m. by B.B.C. on its Danish program. The American Broadcasting Station in Europe, which is operated by the Office of War Information, also reported the capitulation.

At 9:30 last night, King George VI sent a (Continued on page 3, Col. 2)

© New York Herald Tribune. Reprinted with permission

MAY 2-8, 1945

You can obtain a full-size, poster quality reprint of this historic page from the archives of the 1945 New York Herald Tribune. A limited quantity of the posters is available at IHT Paris headquarters at 9 francs each: 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly (Paris), France (Métro: Pont de Neuilly).

50 YEARS AGO TODAY  
IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

To commemorate the final days of the war in Europe, the IHT has reproduced in its last six issues the corresponding front pages from the 1945 New York Herald Tribune. The historic reprints appeared daily from May 2nd through May 8th.

If you missed any and want to order them, back issues can be obtained from our Circulation Department in Paris: tel.: (33-1) 41 43 94 34; fax: (33-1) 41 43 94 40.



CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Trade Dispute Weighs on Outlook

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A powerful rally under way in virtually all the major bond markets risks skidding off the road this week as investors maneuver through the unexpected curve of the breakdown in trade talks between the United States and Japan.

The talks on opening Japan's auto industry to U.S. imports, already 20 months old, have run into previous deadlines and been extended, so it remains unclear just how serious a danger the latest failure to resolve the issue announced over the weekend really is.

But the threat that the United States might give notice this week that it intends to impose trade sanctions on Japan and the fear that Tokyo might then retaliate "could be taken quite negatively by financial markets," warned Mark Cliffe at HSBC Markets in London.

John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York cautioned that a worsening of the U.S. trade conflict with Japan "could undermine the dollar, hurting the U.S. bond market."

of unemployment. Until the prime minister is named and the new government details its economic program, the franc is expected to perform weakly on the foreign exchange market.

The danger is just how weak it could get. Analysts fear that both the Belgian franc and the Spanish peseta could be pushed into the center of a broad new attack on Europe's fixed exchange-rate system if the French currency falls substantially.

Nevertheless, until the weekend news that the U.S.-Japan trade conflict could escalate, the peripheral European bond markets had a lot going for them.

The apparent stabilization of the dollar over the past two weeks had fed hopes that the worst of the market's appreciation was over. Currency stability combined with significant progress in improving domestic economic conditions — notably in Italy — provoked a rally in the peripheral bond markets that resulted in a significant narrowing of the risk premiums, the amount of extra return investors deemed necessary to account for the economic and political risks of buying bonds in those markets.

Barely two months ago, the yield on 10-year Italian government bonds was 642 basis points, or 6.42 percent, higher than in Germany. By last week, following a massive rally that drove prices sharply higher and yields lower, the spread on Italian bonds over German paper had fallen to 510 basis points. By contrast, the spread was a mere 255 basis points a year ago.

The Spanish market also rallied sharply last week, pushing the spread over German yields down to 479 basis points, compared with 526 basis points in late March. In Sweden, the premium over German yields fell 34 basis points in the past month.

By the end of last week, these markets appeared to be headed higher — enhanced by the prospect that coupon-hungry American investors would feel compelled to buy

the high-yielding bonds while the chance still existed.

The U.S. market has also rallied sharply, buoyed by a stream of data showing that the economy is headed for slower growth. The yield on 10-year U.S. bonds ended the week at 6.69 percent — their lowest rate since last April, and 28 basis points less than the 6.97 percent in Germany. Amid much uncertainty over how much lower U.S. yields might drop (they touched a low of 5.23 percent in 1993), investors were reported to be returning to the high-yielding European markets, drawn by the prospect that as risk premiums narrowed, full gains on the bonds would fully compensate for the prospect that the dollar might recover.

But analysts fear that the renewed investor appetite for risk could be severely dampened by an escalating trade dispute, and the first to suffer will be the high-yielding markets in Europe.

Even the U.S. market begins to look dicey. The economic slowdown appears to be convincing, but questions remain as to whether the next interest-rate move by the Federal Reserve Board, now deemed unlikely before end-year, will be an increase or a decrease. In other words, do current yields represent the likely low or is there more room for rates to fall?

This question risks to get pushed aside by the worries about the trade dispute. Japan is estimated to hold \$130 billion worth of reserves in dollars, of which a very large part is believed to be invested in two-year Treasury notes. Were Japan to dump these in favor of diversifying its holdings into gold or marks, this week's scheduled U.S. auction of some \$30 billion in three- and 10-year paper "could weigh heavily on a market, which looks increasingly overbought," analysts at Banque Paribas SA warned.

Inflation Is Invisible in America  
Treasury Auctions Not Expected to Overtake Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Although the U.S. Treasury plans to sell \$47 billion of bonds, notes and bills this week in addition to its regular weekly auctions, some market analysts are saying even that large chunk of supply would not stop the recent rally, though others predicted some profit-taking ahead of the auctions.

Gerry Zukowski, an economist at PaineWebber Inc., said, "The market's on a roll. One hesitates, at these levels, to say that buyers are going to come out of the woodwork. But we continue to see them creeping in."

Some investors said last week's economic data ended an almost two-month-long period of indecision in which yields hovered just above 7.30 percent as investors wondered whether the economy's growth would slow enough to subside inflation.

"Now the question is not 'Will we get a slowdown,' but 'How severe will the slowdown be?'" said Denny Niedringhaus of Southwest Bank of St. Louis. Bond yields "could go to 6.5 percent in the next few months."

Bond prices surged on Friday after the Labor Department reported that the U.S. unemployment rate jumped to 5.5 percent in April from 5.3 percent in March and that the number of new jobs fell

for the first time in more than two years.

The jobs data followed a string of reports, including the Commerce Department's index of leading indicators on Wednesday, all pointing to

the slowdown sought by bond investors and generating the biggest weekly rally in the market since June 1989.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed the week at a yield of 7.02 percent, the lowest in more than a year and down sharply from 7.33 percent in the previous week.

The unemployment report was the clearest sign yet that the economy has slowed to a point where inflation, which erodes bonds' value, is muted.

Before the jobs report, investors were "essentially bearish," expecting the Federal Reserve would keep raising interest rates to slow the economy, said Van Hoisington, president of Hoisington Investment Management in Austin, Texas. "This may have changed their fundamental view."

But Donald Fine, the chief market analyst for Chase Securities, said, "The economy is not slowing as rapidly as this report implies. When all

is said and done, the economy is clearly slowing, but the degree of slowing is still uncertain, particularly when looking ahead to the second half of the year.

Kevin McClintock, manager of fixed-income portfolios at Aetna Investment Management, "Each new piece of data causes bond investors who have been holding out on the sidelines to one by one throw in the towel and buy bonds for fear of missing an opportunity," said

As part of its quarterly refunding, the Treasury will sell \$17.5 billion in three-year notes Tuesday and \$12.5 billion of 10-year notes on Wednesday. The Treasury will also raise \$17.0 billion through a 38-day cash management bill.

Traders said the flood of supply could put some pressure on Treasuries. But Mr. Zukowski said, "If the market believes in itself, supply in the past has never been a problem."

Apart from new debt issues, the bond market will have to digest inflation data including the Commerce Department's April retail sales report and the Labor Department's producer price index Thursday, and reports Friday on the consumer price index and business inventories.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, NYT)

Rising Prices  
Irk Investors  
In China

BEIJING — The two biggest headaches plaguing foreign investors in China are high inflation and deficits of credit, a business survey said.

Rising prices have driven up production costs, while credit has become tight in part because of government policy, the China Daily on Sunday quoted a U.S.-China Business Council survey as saying.

In 1994, consumer price inflation exceeded 24 percent, the highest level since the Communists won China's civil war in 1949.

The survey, conducted in 12 Chinese cities, found that 76 percent of the foreign enterprises interviewed regarded their profits as "quite good," with most putting their long-term profit target at between 11 percent and 25 percent.

Some 58 percent said they had already achieved their target market share, the newspaper said.

Nearly all of the enterprises that reported violations of intellectual-property rights said those infringements had been settled through negotiations or the courts, with most violators acting out of ignorance, the survey said.

In 1994, China attracted \$33.8 billion in foreign investment, 22.8 percent more than in 1993. That sum ranked it second in the world for foreign investment after the United States.

Most Active International Bonds

is 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending May 5. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

| Name                      | Cou   | Maturity | Price    | Yield  |
|---------------------------|-------|----------|----------|--------|
| Name                      | Cou   | Maturity | Price    | Yield  |
| <b>Australian Dollar</b>  |       |          |          |        |
| Treasury of Vict.         | 8 1/4 | 10/15/93 | 99.8250  | 9.2100 |
| <b>Austrian Schilling</b> |       |          |          |        |
| Germany                   | 6 1/2 | 02/28/97 | 102.5550 | 6.2700 |
| Germany                   | 5 1/4 | 04/20/96 | 100.8750 | 5.7000 |
| Treasury                  | 5 1/4 | 11/10/95 | 96.5000  | 5.4400 |
| <b>Canadian Dollar</b>    |       |          |          |        |
| IFC/Corporation           | zero  | 09/15/98 | 64.7500  | 8.2900 |
| <b>Danish Krone</b>       |       |          |          |        |
| Denmark                   | 7     | 12/15/94 | 89.5000  | 7.8200 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 05/05/95 | 94.8500  | 8.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 101.1500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 100.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark T-bills zero      | 7     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 8     | 07/03/95 | 92.8400  | 6.2900 |
| Denmark                   | 9     | 11/15/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 | 102.5500 | 9.2000 |
| Denmark                   | 9 1/4 | 08/18/95 |          |        |



## CYBERSCAPE

### Multimedia Proponents Seek Overlooked Niches

By Richard Covington

Special to the Herald Tribune

CANNES—With rock stars like Peter Dinklage and futurist pundits like James Burke, software gurus and apostles of the Worldwide Web, the Apple new-media forum rolled into town last week to evangelize the converted about the mixed blessings of multimedia.

Some 600 European multimedia developers and publishers gathered to witness the latest trends in new media from BMG Ariola, Walt Disney Co., Random House Inc., Voyager Co., Wired magazine and Apple Computer Inc. The touring road show heads next to New York, Los Angeles and Tokyo.

With only 5 million multimedia computers in Europe, according to BIS Strategic Services, a London-based media analyst, Britain and the Continent lag far behind the United States in new-media penetration. But coming to multimedia and on-line services relatively late in the game may be a boon, enabling European companies to carve out unexploited niche markets, argued Ferhan Cook, president of Mediaplay International, a new-media consultancy based in Paris.

In the race to churn out content and teenage boys, the interactive division of BMG France has snatched over a forgotten niche market: adults. The median age of buyers for BMG's video CD-ROM on the Louvre Museum is 41, says Benoît Deniau, director for multimedia products. With 35,000 disks sold, it is the best-selling multimedia title in France and has already recouped threefold the 1.5 million franc (\$305,810) it cost to develop, according to Mr. Deniau. "Most adults bought CD-ROM computers for their kids, but the success of this title shows that the industry needs to spend more effort targeting the over-35 market," he explained. In addition to the French-language edition, the company plans to release a version in English and eight other languages.

BMG, a division of Bertelsmann AG and one of the world's largest music publishers, is taking a cautious approach to video compact disks, the emerging technology of enhanced CD that blends music, text, still images and video for use on multimedia computers. "We know enhanced-music CDs will have a great future," Mr. Deniau said, "but when and at what price is still a mystery. The technology is so new the customers are likely to become confused. An artist who might sell 100,000 audio CDs might only sell 60,000 because his fans would be waiting for the enhanced CD."

"The fact is that the record companies are nervous and unsure about the potential market for enhanced CDs," one music producer confided. "No one wants to be seen as having given away the goodies. Since the business model flight path is not yet clear, the

See MULTIMEDIA, Page 16

## Bad News Slides Off a Wall Street Paved With Teflon

By Peter Fassell  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — America's trade deficit is as big as the gross national product of Switzerland. Ten dollars hardly buys a cappuccino in Tokyo. President Bill Clinton is telling Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, that the ballooning budget deficit is now a Republican problem.

Yet the stock market just keeps soaring, and bond prices have recovered from the doldrums of last summer.

While there is a gap between the apparent state of the U.S. economy and the markets that are supposed to be its barometer, economists are having no trouble coming up with theories to explain the paradox.

What is hard is trying to make sense from sometimes overlapping, sometimes inconsistent views of what has put the Dow in the Dow.

No indicator of American economic decline stands out like the fallen dollar. If the dollar had not fallen around 17 percent so far this year, hardly anyone would be puzzled why the Dow Jones industrial average had risen 16 percent in the same period.

It seems odd that securities prices are rising, even as the currency in which they are denominated is falling. After all, if foreigners expect the dollar to keep falling, one would expect them to insist on higher returns.

But Richard Cooper, an economist and a former adviser to President Jimmy Carter, said that while some money managers have sold bonds and stocks to get out of dollars, the extent of the globalization of capital markets has been exaggerated. This is because most dollar-denominated assets are still owned by people and institu-

See RISE, Page 16

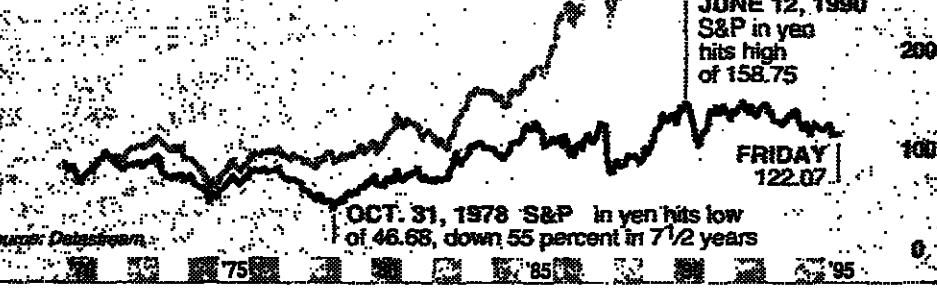
### In Yen, U.S. Stocks Look Cheap

The S&P 500 indexed to Dec. 31, 1989 = 92.06

IN DOLLARS IN YEN

Although stocks appear to be doing quite well, the decline of the dollar, which started with the deregulation of exchange rates in 1971, has made U.S. stock markets a poor choice for foreign investors. Monthly figures, except latest.

Source: Deutsche Bank



## A Gloomy View from Tokyo

By Floyd Norris  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The American stock market rose to record highs last week — at least if you measure it in dollars. But viewed from Tokyo, the market looks very different.

Measured in yen, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell to its lowest level in more than four years in April. Even with the surge last week in stock prices, which coincided with a strengthening dollar, the index, measured in yen, is only 17 percent above the low hit in the 1990 recession. In dollars, the index is up 76 percent since then.

A technical analyst would immediately see a triple-top formation in the S&P yen chart, a very negative sign. The American market peaked on June 12, 1990, challenged that high but fell short in April 1992 and then did it again in February 1993. It is now 23 percent below the peak.

Those statistics help explain why some foreign investors are dismayed by dollar-based invest-

ments, but they also explain the increasing talk of foreign takeovers. Valued in yen, American stocks look like bargains.

The accompanying chart shows the S&P 500 in dollars and yen since the end of 1969, when the index stood at 92.06. At its close last week, the S&P was at 520.12, a gain of 465 percent.

But over the same period the dollar has fallen to about 84 yen from almost 360 yen. Measured in yen, the S&P has risen just 91 percent over more than a quarter of a century.

Those figures do not include dividends, and so understate total returns. An American investor who bought the S&P 500 at the end of 1969, reinvested all dividends and somehow avoided paying taxes throughout the period, would have earned a compound annual return, through the end of April, of 11.2 percent, with an initial investment of \$100 growing to almost \$1,500.

But a Japanese investor would have seen an initial investment of 100 yen grow to 349 yen, a compound annual return of just 5.1 percent.

## Strategists Say Nothing Can Stop the Stock Rally

By Floyd Norris  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With the stock market hitting new highs, three Wall Street strategists — Abby Joseph Cohen of Goldman, Sachs & Co., Michael H. Sherman of Capital Investments International and Byron R. Wien of Morgan Stanley & Co. — were asked to offer insights.

They were unified on several things: Cyclical stocks are cheap; utilities are not; and there is no reason that the major averages cannot keep rising.

Q. Most of the stock market averages are hitting highs even as the dollar drops. The latest mutual-fund numbers show cash reserves for domestic funds at the lowest level since Jimmy Carter was president.

The dividend yield on the Standard & Poor's 500 is about 2.65 percent, almost as low as it was at the market peak in 1987. Technology stocks zoom ever higher, and most new software initial public offerings soar the first day of trading.

At the same time cyclical stocks are not doing well. So is this a great chance to get out of the market or is this a bull market that has a long way to go?

A. Ms. Cohen: I think it's a bull market that has a long way to go. That is because this will be a long-lasting profit recovery. The economic cycle still has a ways to go — inflation's under control, corporate profits are not only robust, but they're of very high quality.

Q. Byron, some months ago you said the Dow Jones industrial average was going to get to 4,500. Is it going to stop there?

Mr. Wien: I still think 4,500 is a good target for the year. We're going to consolidate at this point, although the market is still a little undervalued. I don't really feel the market's going to surge ahead until sometime later on, probably during the summer.

I don't think you can look at the dividend yield quite the way we used to. Corporations are buying their own stock back. You've got to view that as a way of rewarding shareholders. And if rates go lower, as I expect they will, I think the market can go higher.

Mr. Sherman: The element that worries me most in the market is not valuation, it's earnings momentum. We've had sparkling earnings growth over the last three years and the economy, I think, is slowing down quite visibly.

Mr. Wien: The point that Mike raises is the thing that causes me the greatest concern. There have been very few times when the Fed has tightened as aggressively as they've tightened and the economy has slowed and not gone into a recession.

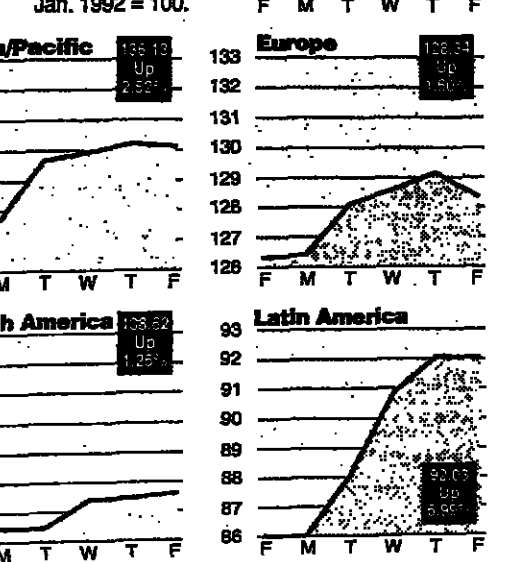
As far as I know, there's never been a time when the Fed has tightened so aggressively and the economy has slowed and year-over-year earnings have been up. But I think you will see better earnings in 1995 than in 1994, and even better earnings in 1996.

Ms. Cohen: I'm not worried. Normally, the U.S. economy will flip over into recession when there's lots of excess inventory, when inflation is high and rising and ugly and the Fed

See RALLY, Page 16

## THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.



| Industrial Sectors/Weekend close | 5000 close | 42000 close | % change |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Energy                           | 127.09     | 123.30      | +3.07    |
| Utilities                        | 132.85     | 128.62      | +3.29    |
| Finance                          | 124.18     | 120.33      | +3.20    |
| Services                         | 114.51     | 112.86      | +1.64    |
| Capital Goods                    | 125.41     | 124.12      | +1.04    |
| Raw Materials                    | 142.48     | 140.40      | +1.47    |
| Consumer Goods                   | 115.58     | 114.30      | +1.12    |
| Miscellaneous                    | 126.08     | 125.19      | +0.71    |

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Amsterdam, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Tokyo, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

## CURRENCY RATES

| Cross Rates  | May 5 | May 8 |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| Amsterdam    | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| Brussels     | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| Frankfurt    | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| London (p)   | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| Madrid       | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| Milano       | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| New York (p) | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| Paris        | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| Tokyo        | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| Zurich       | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| 1 ECU        | 1.367 | 1.367 |
| 1 SDR        | 1.367 | 1.367 |

## Trade Tiff Threatens Stability Of Markets

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial markets are heading for an upset, analysts warn, if the United States follows through on its threat to initiate trade sanctions against Japan after talks between the two countries collapsed over the weekend.

This is not the first time that the discussions aimed at opening the Japanese market to U.S. auto products have failed. But up to now each breakdown has been followed by a resumption of negotiations, so analysts are not prepared to believe that the latest setback will inevitably result in Washington's following through on its threat.

Nevertheless, there is concern that the exceptionally favorable U.S. financial conditions could hulk Washington into believing that it has little to lose at this time by initiating a trade war with its biggest creditor.

The mere thought, said Jim O'Neill, a London-based analyst at Swiss Bank Corp. is terrifying, opening a specter of "ugly conditions in financial markets, damaged prospects of world growth and threatened job security everywhere."

The dollar and Japanese stock prices are expected to be the first victims of the new insecurity when Tokyo markets reopen Monday after having been closed for holidays most of last week.

Other Asian stock markets are expected to suffer as well, as the region is dependent on foreign trade.

The favorable background for U.S. action is a booming market in stocks and bonds. The stock market, rallying for the past six months, set a record high Wednesday when the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 4,373.15. Although the index, widely considered the bellwether of the American economy, ended the week 29.75 points lower, many observers see the Dow climbing above 4,400.

Prices in the U.S. credit market are also surging, causing bond yields to drop to levels not seen in over a year.

The markets are responding to a number of factors, not least that U.S. economic growth is slowing to a pace that relieves worries about future inflation and eliminates worries that official interest rates might need to rise anytime soon. Lower rates are good for business. So is the lower dollar — currently barely above its record lows against the

See RISE, Page 16

## Poland Says It Will Miss Deadline to Sell Banks

Reuters

WARSAW — Poland cannot complete the privatization of nine large banks by the end of 1996, a deadline the country vowed to meet when it applied for Western support for the plan, Finance Minister Grzegorz Kolodko said on Saturday.

So far Poland has privatized three out of nine former central bank branches and two more, Bank Gdanski and Powszechny Bank Kredytowy, are slated for sale late this year.

But Mr. Kolodko said it would be hard to sell the four remaining banks, Powszechny Bank Gospodarczy SA, Bank Zachodni SA, Pomorski Bank Kredytowy SA and Bank Depozytowo-Kredytowy SA, in 1996 even if they were merged and floated as one.

"At this point it is hard to imagine that all nine banks could be privatized by the end of next year," Mr. Kolodko said. "First of all, there is a demand

barrier," he said, referring to the large amount of bank stocks already on the market.

Poland set the 1996 deadline in a privatization plan in 1991, when it asked seven Western governments to support the plan with about \$700 million in capital to help the banks clean up their bad-debt portfolios.

But Mr. Kolodko said that because the schedule could not be kept, Poland would discuss with the United States and other donor countries a possible change of the deadline.

"We will talk with the participants of the fund about a new deadline of the completion of the privatization," Mr. Kolodko said.

Finance Ministry officials said the program was delayed after a controversial sale of Bank Slaski SA early in 1994, when the government and the

bank's officials drew fire for underpricing and mismanaging the issue.

The next privatization, of Bank Przemyslowo-Handlowy SA, came only in January when bearish market sentiment forced underwriters to take up almost 40 percent of the 50 percent public offer.

Jaroslav Biernacki, head of the ministry's banking department, has said that banking privatizations were increasingly difficult because the market had become saturated with banks.

"Banks now account for 40 percent of the Warsaw bourse's capitalization, and it is not easy to place several financial institutions over a short period either on the domestic or foreign markets," he said.

Separately, ING Bank Warsaw, the Polish branch of Internationale Nederlanden Bank NV, and Bank Slaski

plan to launch an open-ended investment fund later this year. ING's general manager, Stan Szczyrek, said.

Mr. Szczyrek told Gazeta Wyborcza newspaper that the two banks planned to offer a choice of investment strategies ranging from high-risk speculative stocks to low-risk debt instruments, mainly Treasury bonds and bills.

Internationale Nederlanden Bank holds a 25.9 percent stake in Bank Slaski.

Gazeta Wyborcza quoted Mr. Szczyrek as saying the analytical team of London-based Barings Securities, a unit of ING Securities, will play a large role in the new fund's management.

So far Poland has only one open-ended investment fund, managed by the Pioneer Group Inc.

## India Rushes Petroleum Products to Energy-Starved North

Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — The Indian government, faced with a looming fuel crisis, has begun massive delivery of petroleum products to energy-starved regions in the north, officials said Sunday.

The officials quoted the secretary of the Petroleum Ministry, V. L. Kelkar, as saying that refineries had maximized production and that railways had been asked to deploy 600 tankers to ferry diesel and gas to the eight affected northern states.

Mr. Kelkar assured governments in the fuel-starved states that "the highest peacetime movement of road transport is taking place" to bring energy products to areas suffering shortages.

A breakdown last month in a giant refinery near New Delhi and disruptions at a fuel-handling port in the west disrupted supplies to the northern states, which supply much of India's grain. The region has the country's greatest number of vehicles.

Parliament reacted angrily last week to the shrinking fuel supplies. Lawmakers warned that shortages would hit industries and disrupt harvests.

Petroleum Ministry officials quoted Mr. Kelkar as saying that his department had built up fuel reserves for two months and that he wanted to allay fears of future disruptions.

A quarter of a million tons of diesel fuel was being held in government reserves, he said, while 1.2 million tons of gas would be imported to meet the region's sudden demand for petroleum products.

A variety of petroleum products was also being procured from "unconventional sources," Mr. Kelkar added, as New Delhi had ordered three southern refineries to meet the demand of the northern states.

India's consumption of petroleum products is growing at 6 percent to 7 percent a year and is expected to vastly outstrip local production, at 150 million tons, by 2010.

## Crossing Invisible Barriers at National Borders

By Philip Crawford  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Take a 32-year-old Californian who speaks fluent Japanese and French and whose interests center on fitness, nutrition and the beauty industry. Put her in Paris in the 1990s.

Factor in an education that includes a bachelor's degree in biology from Stanford University and a master's degree in business administration from Harvard. What type of company might she create?

The answer is a tiny international consulting firm whose founder, Laurel Skurko, has proved that cross-border entrepreneurship need not be the sole domain of multinational corporations with armies of researchers, lawyers and accountants. Indeed, Linc International has only one full-time employee: Miss Skurko.

Linc's stock in trade is identifying ideas and products that have been successful in one country and finding ways to bring them into others. While its specialty is introducing U.S. products to Japanese consumers, it also

builds bridges between Europe and Japan and from the United States to Europe.

For example, Linc recently orchestrated the arrival in France of Domino's Pizza, the American delivery staple. Working for two partners, one French and one American, who sought the rights to establish Domino's franchises in France, Linc conducted a competitive analysis of the fast-growing, French pizza-delivery market and aided its clients in developing a 10-year business plan.

The partners were rewarded with Domino's master-franchise rights for France over several competitors.

Linc's evolution has mirrored Miss Skurko's personal musings and her relationship with Japan, where she moved at age 13 — "before I'd ever tasted sushi" — when her father's company posted him there. Returning to Tokyo in 1985 after four years at Stanford (where she had started a business called Stanford Aerobics, which offered exercise classes and lectures on health), she noticed some changes in Japanese culture.

"Japanese dietary and exercise habits had deteriorated," she said. "They had become more American. I decided I had a mission: to be the person

behind a new fitness movement in Japan."

Her timing was fortuitous. Ito-Yokado Co., the huge Japanese retailer, was then planning to open a chain of health clubs in its stores, and it hired Miss Skurko as a consultant on matters such as how to design aerobics classes, who to hire as instructors and how to motivate clients.

Gradually, Miss Skurko developed a reputation that led to appearances on fitness-oriented television shows and to her writing of a regular column entitled *Laura on Health* for the Asahi Weekly news magazine.

"(Laurel), she explained, is nearly impossible for Japanese people to pronounce."

In the late 1980s, Linc helped bring American-made stair-climbing machines, known well to health-club denizens, to Japan by introducing them to a medical-climate company that was testing cardiac rehabilitation aids. She also played the middleman in franchising the Michigan-based Smoke Stoppers smoking-cessation program to a Japanese company.

"The aim is to be the link between the American business person and the Japanese business person," Miss Skurko said, adding that she returned to business school in order to learn

U.S.-style marketing. She came to France in 1991 to work with Procter & Gamble Co. on increasing its French market share. She then decided to base Linc in France, where she has relatives.

One of Miss Skurko's current clients is a major Japanese cosmetics concern. Her task, she said, is to "show them how the American idea of beauty is evolving and how they can make it attractive and marketable to Japanese women." Another client is a company that bought Vincent van Gogh's final residence, northwest of Paris, and is marketing it as a tourist destination.

Linc's product typically includes the preparation of lengthy research reports aimed at helping clients gauge the potential of their products in overseas markets. Miss Skurko receives time-based consultancy fees, out of which she hires part-time help to carry out research, report translations, and legal and accounting tasks.

Linc has, of course, suffered some setbacks. One was a recent attempt to sell the smoking-cessation program in France. "I don't think," Miss Skurko said, "that the French market is quite ready for the idea."

Articles in this series appear every other Monday.



## PAI

glass  
work  
OT  
I  
gan  
ing  
OT  
of

---

wh  
hor  
Ne  
ove  
.  
hor  
wo

---

ro  
We  
ger  
wa  
the  
De  
cle  
fie  
bo

[illegible]

## (Continued From Page 4)

It's never been easier to subscribe  
and save. Just call toll-free:  
**0 800 2703**



# NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 28.

| Stocks | Div | Yld | High | Low | Chg | Chg Pct |
|--------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|---------|
| AA     |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABE    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABF    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABG    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABH    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABI    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABJ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABK    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABL    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABM    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABN    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABO    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABP    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABQ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABR    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABS    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABT    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABU    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABV    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABW    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABX    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABY    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABZ    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABA    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABB    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABC    |     |     |      |     |     |         |
| ABD    |     |     |      |     |     |         |



## SHORT COVER

## Italy Inflation Rises to 5.2% in April

ROME (AFP) — Italy's inflation was 5.2 percent in April, compared with April 1994, Istat, the Italian statistical institute said Saturday. Prices increased 0.5 percent from March.

The latest increase provides evidence that Italy's inflation rate is heading upward, at least partially because of the lira's fall, Istat said.

The sharpest price increases over March were in housing, up 1.5 percent, and clothing, which rose 0.7 percent.

## Nintendo Delays Game's Premiere

SEATTLE (NYT) — Nintendo of America Inc. said its Ultra 64 video-game player would not be ready in time for the 1995 Christmas season.

Instead, Nintendo said Friday that it would introduce the new machine in April 1996.

Nintendo said that the final chipset for the Ultra 64 had just been completed and that it would unveil the machine at its annual Video Game Exhibition in November in Makuhari, Japan, and at the Consumer Electronics Show in January.

## India's No. 1 Steelmaker Diversifying

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India's biggest steel company, the state-run Steel Authority of India Ltd., facing free market competition for the first time, is diversifying into new areas.

Chairman M. R. Nair said the company would move into high-value-added specialty steel products and launch joint ventures for power, cement and shipping projects to increase profitability and turnover in the next few years.

## Malaysia Firm Buying Chemical Ships

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuters) — Malaysian International Shipping Corp., the country's national shipping line, plans to focus its immediate expansion plans on the chemical tanker sector, the Business Times newspaper said Saturday.

"At present we have far too many jobs," the daily quoted Managing Director Ariffin Alias as saying. "We should slow down and take stock."

"Our expansion plans now will focus on tankers for chemical, crude oil and vegetable oils."

## MULTIMEDIA: Seeking Niches

Continued from Page 13

record companies would rather stay on the ground."

Some musicians might bypass the record giants entirely, issuing their songs over the Internet's Worldwide Web. Frustrated by his record company's refusal to reissue albums by his former group Squeeze, the British rocker Chris Difford speculated that the Internet might function as an ersatz music distributor. "Our fans want an album entirely composed of B-sides," Mr. Difford argued, "but the record company will not publish it. So offering the songs on the Web for a subscription fee would make a sensible alternative."

Persuading Internet surfers to pay for access to information and entertainment has been a major sticking point for the network's commercial potential. "You can't just put up a toll-booth and say, 'Pay here,'" quipped Jane Metcalfe, president of Wired, the monthly multimedia bible published in San Francisco.

The magazine's latest venture is an on-line version of the publication called Hotwired that has left its hip print parent in the cyberspace since being launched last October. Subscribing to Hotwired is free, and some 40,000 "subscribers" a day tap into what Ms. Metcalfe prefers to call a cyberstation, not an on-line magazine. The project is supported by advertisers, who pay around \$30,000 for a site on the cyberstation.

In contrast to television and print media, where advertisers cannot be sure how many people have seen their ads, she said, Hotwired gives advertisers an exact accounting of the number of users who clicked onto the site and what pages they consulted on a multipage promotional package.

Internet address: CyberScapes@iit-lib.demon.co.uk

## Trump and Pritzker Settle Feud Over New York Hotel

By Diana B. Henriques  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Donald J. Trump, the New York developer, and Jay A. Pritzker, the Chicago financier, have settled a long-running legal feud over the management of the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York, which they jointly own and which the Pritzker family's Hyatt Corp. manages.

Neither Mr. Trump nor Mr. Pritzker would comment Friday on the legal arrangement, which ends nearly two years of bitter litigation. A spokesman for the Trump organization confirmed that the dispute had been settled, but

refused to comment on any details. People familiar with documents signed by both sides said the settlement cleared the way for substantial renovations at the convention hotel, which flanks Grand Central Terminal in Manhattan. Mr. Pritzker, while refusing to discuss the litigation, said Friday that he hoped work on the hotel "could begin soon — although we are not ready yet to announce anything."

According to one person who has seen the details of the settlement, the deal gives Mr. Trump a role in the management of the hotel and in the proposed refurbishing project, compensates him for \$2.4 million in legal expenses, reduces Hyatt's manage-

ment fee and obliges the Pritzkers to advance \$25 million toward the remodeling work.

It also revises certain provisions in the partnership agreement between Mr. Trump and the Pritzkers, with an eye to reducing future friction in what has been an extremely rocky corporate marriage.

The Pritzkers and Mr. Trump have been equal partners in the hotel since its initial renovation in 1979, a project that thrust Mr. Trump into the spotlight as a developer. But the relationship grew stormy in 1991, when Mr. Trump experienced financial difficul-

ties in the rest of his real estate and casino empire.

Those back-room arguments broke into the open in July 1993, when Mr. Trump sued the Pritzkers, contending that Hyatt's management of the hotel had been marred by questionable accounting practices, undocumented spending and inappropriate transactions with affiliated companies.

Hyatt denied any financial improprieties and Mr. Pritzker dismissed his partner's lawsuit as typical of "what kind of partner Trump is." He countered with a lawsuit of his own in March of last year, accusing Mr. Trump of not fulfilling his duties to the

partnership by failing to remain solvent in the past, by pledging his stake in the hotel to some of his creditors and by refusing to pay his share of the refurbishing project.

The settlement brings an end to both of those lawsuits. According to people on both sides of the dispute, the litigation has already resulted in the dismissal of some employees of the hotel and the referral of some questionable financial matters to the Manhattan district attorney's office. Gerald McKelvey, a spokesman for that office, Friday declined to comment on whether those matters were under investigation.

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, May 8-12

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

## Asia-Pacific

May 8 Melbourne April job vacancy index.  
Sydney March retail sales.  
Tokyo Trade balance figures for the first 20 days of April.  
Tokyo March average lending rate for new loans.  
Hong Kong Fourth-quarter gross domestic product estimates.  
Canberra Treasurer Ralph Willis to make annual budget statement for the fiscal year beginning July 1.  
Glasgow, South Australia 1995 international Wool Forum.



May 10 Canberra Treasurer Ralph Willis to deliver post-budget address to the National Press Club.  
May 11 Sydney April employment figures. Forecast: No change in unemployment, employment up 6,000.  
Wellington April food prices.  
Sydney Finance Minister Kim Beazley is the host of a budget breakfast panel that includes Westpac Chairman Paul Simon and Bain & Co. Chief Economist Don Stammer.  
Melbourne Finance Minister Ralph Willis to address Australian Council of Social Services breakfast.  
Sydney Treasurer Ralph Willis to give keynote address to the Australian Financial Review post-budget dinner.  
Melbourne Bank of Melbourne managing director and chief executive David Avery talks to a luncheon of the Securities Institute of Australia.  
May 12 Beijing Asia Society and Dow Jones & Co. conference on "China and its neighbors — economic relations in a region of rapid growth." Through May 14.  
Melbourne Prime Minister Paul Keating to address postbudget luncheon.  
Brisbane Treasurer Ralph Willis to give budget briefing.  
Wellington Budget report for the nine months ended March 31.

## Europe

May 8 Amsterdam April consumer price index.  
Basel Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer chairs meeting of Group of 10 central bank governors.  
Rome February EU trade balance and March non-EU trade balance.  
Stockholm Preliminary April unemployment.  
Frankfurt February trade balance and current account.  
Zurich April unemployment rate.  
Expected anytime this week.  
Frankfurt January industrial production, manufacturing orders and manufacturing output. Final April cost of living.  
Final March M3, from a fourth quarter 1994 base.  
Paris February M3.  
May 9 Düsseldorf The Bundesbank council member Reinhold Jochimsen holds a news conference.  
Frankfurt Federal Bond Consortium meets to set terms on first tranche of 10-year government bonds.  
Munich The Bundesbank council member Hans-Jürgen Kohnke holds a news conference.  
May 10 Amsterdam 1994 foreign trade balance.  
Madrid April unemployment rate.  
Oslo April consumer price index.  
Paris Fourth-quarter industrial production.  
May 11 Bonn German mediation committee, from both houses of parliament, discusses the 1995 budget.  
Copenhagen First-quarter unemployment.  
London March industrial production.  
London April retail price index, April distributive trades survey, February value trade balance, Quarterly inflation report.  
Washington INSEE April investment survey.  
Stockholm April consumer price index.  
May 12 Amsterdam March production price index.  
Helsinki 1995 supplementary budget proposal put to Parliament.  
London March manufacturing output.  
Madrid April consumer price index.  
April M4.  
Paris April consumer price index.  
Stockholm April unemployment.

## Americas

May 8 Washington Senate Budget Committee considers ways to balance the federal budget by the year 2002.  
San Jose, California Semiconductor Industry Association reports April book-to-bill ratio.

Sao Paulo April automobile production.  
Bogota April auto sales.  
Santiago Trade of the first two weeks of April.  
May 9 New York Continental Corp. stockholders vote on proposed \$1.1 billion, 520-share, acquisition offer from CNA Financial Corp.  
Washington Senate Finance Committee hearings on the future of the Medicare program.  
Washington The Labor Department reports revised productivity and costs for the first quarter.  
Washington Commerce Department reports March wholesale trade.  
Jackson, Mississippi Federal Reserve research service releases its weekly survey of same-store sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores.  
Santiago Chilean public school teachers strike for higher pay.  
Washington American Petroleum Institute issues its weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization.

Mexico City The central bank announces the results of its weekly auction of government securities. April inflation.  
February industrial production.  
Rio de Janeiro The central bank will sell central bank bonds at weekly auction.  
May 10 Kansas City, Missouri The Resolution Trust Corp.'s \$350 million loan auction. Through May 11.  
Washington The Federal Reserve Board releases its "Tan Book" report on current economic conditions.  
Toronto The public debt implications of Quebec secession will be discussed at a conference sponsored by the Fraser Institute.  
Washington Senate Finance Committee hearings on legislation to establish a review board for the World Trade Organization.  
Washington House telecommunications subcommittee hearing on telecommunications reform.  
Arlington, Virginia The American Gas Association releases its weekly U.S. natural gas inventory report.  
Washington The Mortgage Bankers Association of America releases its weekly report on mortgage applications.  
New York Money Magazine/ABC News releases its weekly consumer confidence index.  
Mexico City Mexico's central bank publishes its balance sheet, average interest rate, bank interest rates, March trade balance, Washington U.S. Department of Energy issues its weekly report on U.S. petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization.

Caracas The central bank auctions monetary stabilization notes.  
Buenos Aires Expected Black Box Corp. Federal Reserve Board. Frontier Insurance Group Inc., Gymboree Corp., Thermo Electron Corp., Thermo Fibertek Inc., Thermo Instrument Systems, Thermo Remediation Inc., Youkers Inc.  
May 11 Kansas City, Missouri The Resolution Trust Corp.'s \$300 million loan auction (Auction VII) through May 11.  
Washington April producer price index.  
April chain store sales.  
Sao Paulo Inflation for the 30 days ending May 7.  
Washington The Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.  
The Treasury Department reports weekly money supply.  
Buenos Aires Shareholders of Banco de Sud SA and Banco Shup SA meet to approve merger terms.  
Santiago Second of twice weekly debt auctions by Chile's central bank, worth a total of \$34.2 million.  
Washington Senate Finance Committee hearings on the future of the Medicare program. House telecommunications subcommittee hearing on telecommunications reform.  
Ottawa The Canadian government will release details of its quarterly five-year bond auction set for May 17.  
Washington National Association of Business Economists releases its quarterly outlook and semiannual economic policy survey.  
Earnings expected Caidor Corp., Checkers Drive-In Restaurants Inc., Cico Systems Inc., Fairchild Corp., Forest Oil Corp., Fournier Health Corp., Gap Inc., Lands' End Inc., Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Sotheby's Holdings, Storage Trust Realty, Sturm Ruger & Co. Inc.  
May 12 Washington April consumer price index.  
South Bend, Indiana business inventories.  
South Bend, Indiana Inverness-Rand Co.'s 866-a-share cash offer for all of Clark Equipment Co. expires.  
Washington Federal Reserve's weekly report of assets and liabilities of U.S. commercial banks.  
Houston Baker Hughes Inc. releases its weekly survey of the number of active oil and gas drilling rigs in the United States and Canada.  
Caracas Sepuros Caracas CA holds a special shareholders' meeting.  
Ottawa March new motor vehicles sales.  
A report on grain stocks at March 31.  
Chicago, Mexico Rebels, and government negotiators resume peace talks aimed at defusing tension in the southeastern state of Chiapas.

## RALLY: Strategists Stay Bullish

Continued from Page 13

decides that a recession is the lesser of two evils. That's not the case. What the Fed was trying to do was to slow things down to a more reasonable rate of expansion.

We expect that there will be profit gains of close to 10 percent next year.

Q. Bull markets typically end with signs of excess in a variety of areas. Is the boom in technology stocks an example?

Mr. Wien: Where do you see it? Intel, which is one of my favorites, is now selling at, at most, 13 times earnings. And that's been one of the leaders in this tech move.

Mr. Sherman: It's not just that Intel was too cheap, which it was. People are always worried about the growth margins of Intel being unsustainably high, and now they've woken up to the fact that they're going to remain unsustainably high for an unsustainable amount of time.

Mr. Wien: Technology is the capital equipment of the 1990s. That's one of the reasons why it may have a more sustaining run than it's had in the past.

Ms. Cohen: We have had a four-year bull market in technology stocks because we have had an elongated period of fabulous fundamental performance on the part of these companies. However, it's important to recognize that the sustainability of the overall bull market will probably require that the leadership broaden out from the technology center into other centers of the market as well. And that's one of the things that I think will happen.

You take a look at some of the more basic cyclical stocks and they are trading very, very cheaply because investors don't want to pay for future earnings. I think that will change.

Mr. Wien: The real decision investors have to make is whether they are willing to take a stand on how long the cycle's going to be. I think it'll last at least until 1997. On that basis it's very likely that we haven't seen the peak of cycle earnings yet for the economically sensitive stocks. If you're willing to make that judgment then there

are a lot of cyclical stocks that are very attractive.

Mr. Sherman: The cyclical stocks are cheap. They generate enormous cash flows, and I think as long as the world economy remains in decent shape, the prices for basic raw materials may not go up from here, but they aren't likely to fall much until there's a real honest-to-goodness recession.

Q. Why don't you name a few cyclical stocks since you're all in agreement that cyclical are wonderful investments?

Mr. Wien: I like the aluminum, and I like Alcoa in particular. There are some paper stocks, Bowater and Champion. The autos are very cheap. I like Chrysler and Ford.

Ms. Cohen: Among the commodity-oriented stocks I would prefer something like the aluminum stocks, primarily because they haven't performed very well yet. Alcoa, because of the strong cash-flow generation and the very capable management, kind of sets itself apart. Q. Nobody has anything good to say about the oil?

Mr. Wien: I have a lot of good to say about oil. My own forecast for the price of oil at the beginning of this year was for it to go to \$25 a barrel and it's gone to \$20. Most portfolios should be at least equally weighted in oil. You have a very unstable situation in the Middle East, with an increasingly well-armed and impatient Iran and a Saudi Arabia that is weak both politically and economically — that's not a happy combination. I think there is a chance of an interruption in supply out of the Middle East.

But even on the basis of supply and demand alone I think the price of oil can work its way higher. I think that this is an area with limited risk that most portfolio managers are asleep on. Q. So what's going to underperform the stock market?

Ms. Cohen: One area that is likely to continue to underperform would be some of the extreme defensive issues including some of the electric utilities. The reason for that primarily is that people focus on that sector when the market is doing poorly.

## DOLLAR: Sanctions Pose Threat

Continued from Page 13

yen and the Deutsche mark — which enables U.S. industry to recapture export markets.

The dynamics of the domestic economy would appear to immunize the capital markets from any upset in relations with Japan, and if a weaker dollar were to result, that decline would be well timed to make U.S.-made goods more attractive abroad and assure that the domestic economic slowdown does not turn into a recession.

But this view, analysts caution, overlooks the fact that the United States is also hostage to Japan, which through massive intervention in the foreign exchange market aimed at slowing the yen's appreciation, holds an estimated \$130 billion as reserves.

Japan could dump the short-term Treasury securities these dollars are invested in, wreaking havoc in the U.S. bond market and driving the dollar to uncharted lows.

Japan would also suffer. It would risk losing money on its investments by driving prices

down and, more importantly, would inflict massive harm on its export industry, which is already screaming that it cannot survive with the present exchange rate.

"It's a scenario of mutually assured destruction," said Mark Cliffe of HSBC Markets in London.

While analysts agree that Monday's initial reaction is likely to be a sharp sell-off of the dollar, there is some uncertainty about the longer-term impact.

"Yes, there is a grave danger of a free-fall in the dollar," Mr. Cliffe said. But if the Bank of Japan were to stop buying dollars in support of the yen, he added, "that could change the psychology of the markets, investors would be forced to decide what is the 'right' price for the currency."

Adrian Cunningham of the Union Bank of Switzerland noted that "imposition of sanctions might increase confidence that the dollar has bottomed and prove a catalyst for Japanese institutions to increase portfolio capital flows into the United States."

## RISE: A Paradox on Wall Street

Continued from Page 13

tions who count their wins and losses in dollars alone.

"When all is said and done, the American securities markets are still domestic markets," Mr. Cooper said.

From this perspective, the depreciated dollar should increase the value of U.S. stocks because it helps raise the profits of American corporations abroad. The companies with Japanese and European subsidiaries benefit directly from the rising yen and Deutsche mark because the same level of earnings translates into more dollars in the earnings report.

But the biggest winners are American companies that export — or compete against imports. U.S. carmakers, for example, are now in the position of being able to raise prices without fear that

Japanese automakers will be able to make inroads into their home market.

Inflation is also not the problem it once was. Inflation has fallen more rapidly than predicted in the recession of 1980-82, and never rose much when the economy expanded for most of the rest of the decade.

Perhaps most important, the Federal Reserve Board's determination last year to raise interest rates in the face of uncertain economic growth apparently convinced money managers that Washington's tolerance for inflation was very low.

When the Fed acted, it steered the economy toward a soft landing. "Everything is going right from the point of view of a long expansion," said Bruce Steinberg, an economist at Merrill Lynch & Co.

## TO OUR READERS IN FRANCE

It's never been easier to subscribe and save with our new toll free service. Just call us today at 05 437 437.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED MARKETPLACE

- Monday International Recruitment
- Tuesday Education Directory
- Wednesday Business Message Center
- Thursday International Conferences and Seminars
- Friday Real Estate Marketplace, Holidays and Travel
- Saturday Arts and Antiques

Plus over 300 headings in International Classified Monday through Saturday

For further information, contact Fred Ronan in Paris: Tel: (33-1) 41 43 93 91 - Fax: (33-1) 41 43 93 70.

Herald Tribune  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Check Wednesday's newspaper for a chance to win a holiday in Spain.



Herald Tribune  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

For those without access to the Hubble telescope, it was the most detailed view.

Understanding comes with TIME.







SPORTS

# Thunder Gulch Stuns Kentucky Derby Favorites

By Andrew Beyer  
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — Trainer D. Wayne Lukas, who has been obsessed and often frustrated in his quest to win the Kentucky Derby, dominated the 121st running of America's most famous thoroughbred race.

He saddled three horses, and Thunder Gulch, the most highly regarded, scored a 24-to-1 upset Saturday.

He did so after stalking Serena's Song, Lukas's filly, who sprinted to the front and set a blistering early pace. Jockey Gary Stevens sent Thunder Gulch to the lead early in the stretch, and prevailed by 2 1/4 lengths over Tejana Run, as Lukas's more highly regarded colt, Timber Country, rallied to finish third.

One of the most successful thoroughbred trainers of all time, Lukas came to Churchill Downs with a 1-for-23 Derby record and the distinction of having run the most losers in the race's history. He had exuded confidence last week about Timber Country and Serena's Song — who were coupled in the wagering and favored — but he barely mentioned Thunder

Gulch, except to refer to him as the "step-child" of his trio.

Yet almost as soon as the gate opened, it was apparent that the outsider was going to be a formidable presence in the 121st Derby. Even though he broke from the disadvantageous Post 16, Stevens managed to put him into optimal striking position throughout the race. He fully validated Lukas's judgment in asking him to fly here from Hong Kong for this assignment.

Serena's Song came out of the gate in high gear, and while Corey Nakatani appeared to have a strong hold of her, she sped the first quarter mile in 22.4 seconds over the lightning-fast strip. Mike Smith deftly steered the Canadian champion Talkin Man to the rail at the first turn and put the 4-to-1 shot in perfect striking position behind the leader. Stevens also managed to avoid the tactical pitfalls that might have befallen him in the 19-horse field.

"The colt broke very sharp, and after 50 yards out of the gate I got toward the inside," he said. "I couldn't have imagined myself being in a better place. I was ecstatic."

As Serena's Song reached the half-mile mark in a swift 45.8 seconds and the six furlongs in 1:10.2, some of the speedsters

chasing her faltered, but Talkin Man appeared a formidable presence on the rail just behind her. Thunder Gulch had been sitting in fifth place early and now moved up to third just outside the two leaders. As Talkin Man cut the corner and got past the filly, Stevens glanced over and figured that he was the one to beat. "I thought it was going to be a hard-fought battle in the stretch with Talkin Man," he said.

But at the moment Stevens asked Thunder Gulch for his decisive acceleration, Talkin Man faltered; he wound up finishing 12th. The filly was finished, too, struggling home 13th. And in the matter of a few strides, the 144,110 fans saw that the outcome was no longer in doubt.

The winner covered the 1 1/4 miles in 2:01.2. Although this was the fastest Derby since 1985, the time was not exceptional, because the Churchill Downs strip was as fast as it has ever been.

The second- and third-place finishers, Tejana Run and Timber Country, both gave good performances with their strong finishes. Behind them were the stretch-running Junnon, Mecke and Eliah.

Thunder Gulch earned \$707,400 for his owner, Michael Tabor, a resident of Mo-

naco who is a major shareholder in a group of betting shops throughout England. He said he had augmented his purse money in the Derby, betting both at home and Churchill Downs; "I had some sterling on it and I had some dollars on it."

At \$51, it was the best Derby victory payoff since Proud Clarion's \$62.20 return in 1967.

Thunder Gulch had looked for a while as if he might be Lukas's principal Derby contender, but when he finished a dull fourth in the Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland, he became the forgotten horse. Next to his more glamorous stablemates, Lukas described him as a "blue collar worker."

The foreign entries did not fare well in the Derby. The Associated Press reported, "Ski Captain, the first Japanese-owned horse to compete, finished 14th. Ski Captain was making his first start since early February."

English-based Eliah did the best of the foreign contingent. He was in a little trouble early and closed some ground to finish sixth. Chadeed, also based in England, made a run at front-running Serena's Song on the backstretch but faded and wound up ninth.

## Pennekamp Wins The 2,000 Guineas



Gary Stevens rode to a 24-to-1 upset.

NEWCASTLE, England — Celtic Swift's bid for the English Triple Crown was thwarted in the first leg as the odds-on favorite was beaten by less than a nose by Pennekamp of France in the 2,000 Guineas on Saturday.

Thought to be England's best 3-year-old in 25 years, Celtic Swift took the lead at the halfway point of the mile classic.

But Pennekamp, the second favorite and one of four unbeaten colts in the race, came from the outside and surged ahead with 100 yards left. Celtic Swift's jockey, Kevin Darley, made a late charge, but Thierry Jarnet, on Pennekamp, held on to give the owner, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum, his first 2,000 Guineas victory.

Bahri, ridden by Willie Carson, was two lengths back in third.

The victory ended more than a decade of frustration for Sheikh Mohammed, who has been chosen champion owner in British thoroughbred racing eight times but had not won the 2,000 Guineas. It also was the first English classic triumph for Jarnet.

## SCOREBOARD

| Major League Standings |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
|------------------------|---|---|------|-------|---------------|---|---|------|-------|
| AMERICAN LEAGUE        |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| East Division          |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| Team                   | W | L | Pct. | GB    | Team          | W | L | Pct. | GB    |
| New York               | 7 | 3 | .700 | —     | Seattle       | 6 | 4 | .600 | 1 1/2 |
| Boston                 | 6 | 4 | .600 | —     | Los Angeles   | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Toronto                | 6 | 4 | .600 | —     | San Diego     | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Baltimore              | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     | Chicago       | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Detroit                | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     | Philadelphia  | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     |
| Central Division       |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| Team                   | W | L | Pct. | GB    | Team          | W | L | Pct. | GB    |
| Minnesota              | 7 | 3 | .700 | —     | St. Louis     | 6 | 4 | .600 | 1 1/2 |
| Cleveland              | 5 | 4 | .556 | 1 1/2 | San Francisco | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Kansas City            | 5 | 4 | .556 | 1 1/2 | Colorado      | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Minnesota              | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     | Arizona       | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     |
| Chicago                | 2 | 7 | .222 | 4 1/2 | West Division |   |   |      |       |
| National League        |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| East Division          |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| Team                   | W | L | Pct. | GB    | Team          | W | L | Pct. | GB    |
| Atlanta                | 6 | 3 | .667 | —     | San Francisco | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia           | 6 | 3 | .667 | —     | Los Angeles   | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Montreal               | 5 | 5 | .500 | 1 1/2 | San Diego     | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| New York               | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     | Colorado      | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     |
| Florida                | 3 | 6 | .333 | 3 1/2 | West Division |   |   |      |       |
| Central Division       |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| Team                   | W | L | Pct. | GB    | Team          | W | L | Pct. | GB    |
| Chicago                | 6 | 3 | .667 | —     | San Francisco | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| St. Louis              | 5 | 4 | .556 | 1 1/2 | Los Angeles   | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Philadelphia           | 5 | 4 | .556 | 1 1/2 | San Diego     | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Pittsburgh             | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     | Colorado      | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     |
| Cincinnati             | 2 | 8 | .200 | 4 1/2 | West Division |   |   |      |       |
| Friday's Line Scores   |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| AMERICAN LEAGUE        |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| Team                   | W | L | Pct. | GB    | Team          | W | L | Pct. | GB    |
| Minnesota              | 6 | 4 | .600 | 1 1/2 | Seattle       | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Cleveland              | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 | Los Angeles   | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Baltimore              | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     | San Diego     | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Toronto                | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     | Chicago       | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     |
| Detroit                | 2 | 8 | .200 | 4 1/2 | Philadelphia  | 2 | 8 | .200 | 4 1/2 |
| National League        |   |   |      |       |               |   |   |      |       |
| Team                   | W | L | Pct. | GB    | Team          | W | L | Pct. | GB    |
| Atlanta                | 6 | 3 | .667 | —     | San Francisco | 5 | 5 | .500 | 2 1/2 |
| Philadelphia           | 6 | 3 | .667 | —     | Los Angeles   | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| Montreal               | 5 | 5 | .500 | 1 1/2 | San Diego     | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     |
| New York               | 4 | 6 | .400 | 3     | Colorado      | 3 | 7 | .300 | 4     |
| Florida                | 3 | 6 | .333 | 3 1/2 | West Division |   |   |      |       |

| Japanese Leagues |    |    |      |       |           |    |    |      |       |
|------------------|----|----|------|-------|-----------|----|----|------|-------|
| Central League   |    |    |      |       |           |    |    |      |       |
| Team             | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    | Team      | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
| Yokohama         | 12 | 7  | .630 | —     | Hiroshima | 11 | 8  | .579 | 1 1/2 |
| Yokohama         | 11 | 8  | .579 | 1 1/2 | Hiroshima | 10 | 9  | .526 | 2 1/2 |
| Yokohama         | 10 | 9  | .526 | 2 1/2 | Hiroshima | 9  | 10 | .474 | 3 1/2 |
| Yokohama         | 8  | 12 | .400 | 5 1/2 | Hiroshima | 7  | 13 | .346 | 6 1/2 |
| Yokohama         | 6  | 15 | .294 | 8 1/2 | Hiroshima | 5  | 16 | .238 | 9 1/2 |
| Pacific League   |    |    |      |       |           |    |    |      |       |
| Team             | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    | Team      | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
| Seibu            | 12 | 7  | .630 | —     | Seibu     | 11 | 8  | .579 | 1 1/2 |
| Seibu            | 11 | 8  | .579 | 1 1/2 | Seibu     | 10 | 9  | .526 | 2 1/2 |
| Seibu            | 10 | 9  | .526 | 2 1/2 | Seibu     | 9  | 10 | .474 | 3 1/2 |
| Seibu            | 8  | 12 | .400 | 5 1/2 | Seibu     | 7  | 13 | .346 | 6 1/2 |
| Seibu            | 6  | 15 | .294 | 8 1/2 | Seibu     | 5  | 16 | .238 | 9 1/2 |
| NBA Playoffs     |    |    |      |       |           |    |    |      |       |
| First Round      |    |    |      |       |           |    |    |      |       |
| Team             | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    | Team      | W  | L  | Pct. | GB    |
| Orlando          | 3  | 2  | .600 | —     | Orlando   | 2  | 3  | .400 | 1 1/2 |
| Orlando          | 2  | 3  | .400 | 1 1/2 | Orlando   | 1  | 4  | .200 | 2 1/2 |
| Orlando          | 1  | 4  | .200 | 2 1/2 | Orlando   | 0  | 5  | .000 | 3 1/2 |
| Orlando          | 0  | 5  | .000 | 3 1/2 | Orlando   | 0  | 5  | .000 | 3 1/2 |
| Orlando          | 0  | 5  | .000 | 3 1/2 | Orlando   | 0  | 5  | .000 | 3 1/2 |

### DENNIS THE MENACE

AND YOU DO IT ALL THE TIME! IT DRIVES ME CRAZY!

### PEANUTS

WHY CAN'T YOU SEE THAT? WHY?

### GARFIELD

THERE ARE FOUR GLOBAL DISASTERS...

### BEETLE BAILEY

SARGE, I HAVE A QUESTION

### DOONESBURY

SIR, IN THE NAME OF THE OKLAHOMA TRAGEDY...

### WIZARD OF ID

THE ULTIMATE WEIGHT LOSS MACHINE!

### BLONDIE

HONEY, YOU'RE GOING TO BE LATE IF YOU DON'T SHAKE A LEG!

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

RYBIN

GURAU

ANSANE

SLARIO

### THE FAR SIDE

Well, somehow they knew we were... what our dorsal fins are sticking out! I wonder how many times that's screwed things up?

### THE FAR SIDE

Well, somehow they knew we were... what our dorsal fins are sticking out! I wonder how many times that's screwed things up?

### THE FAR SIDE

Well, somehow they knew we were... what our dorsal fins are sticking out! I wonder how many times that's screwed things up?

### THE FAR SIDE

Well, somehow they knew we were... what our dorsal fins are sticking out! I wonder how many times that's screwed things up?

### THE FAR SIDE

Well, somehow they knew we were... what our dorsal fins are sticking out! I wonder how many times that's screwed things up?

### THE FAR SIDE

Well, somehow they knew we were... what our dorsal fins are sticking out! I wonder how many times that's screwed things up?

### Arts & Antiques

Every Saturday

Contact Kimberly Goodman-Bernard

Tel. (33 1) 41 43 94 75

Fax (33 1) 41 43 93 70

or your nearest Hf office or representative



## English Rugby Team in Revolt Over Demotion

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With rugby union's World Cup just three weeks away, England's team was simmering on the verge of revolt Sunday because of the dismissal of the popular Will Carling as its captain.

Carling, who had been the team's most successful captain, was demoted by the Rugby Football Union, in what appeared to many to have been a ridiculous stand on pride, for referring to the sport's national administrators as "57 old farts."

"You can't have a chap who has served England so well for so long treated this way," said the fullback Jon Callard. "We'll see the power of the England squad. At the end of the day, who is going to bring back the World Cup, the players or the committee?"

Carling's teammates are to meet for training Monday, with the team scheduled to leave May 17 for the World Cup in South Africa. England is, or was, rated as among the top four contenders.

"A lot of us are quite shocked," said

the center Jeremy Guscott. "It's a case now of 'Watch this space.'"

With Carling as captain, England's team had recorded 37 victories, three Grand Slams (for going undefeated) in the annual Five Nations Championship of Europe, and a second-place finish at the 1991 World Cup. At 29, he was playing his best in years, revitalized by the first-year coach Jack Rowell, who said that he, too, was shocked by the decision.

The RFU has become a commercial success, demanding vast endorsements from sponsors while stubbornly refusing to pass along financial rewards to the players, who are regarded as amateur and therefore in the game for the fun of it.

Carling may have been disrespectful, but there could be little arguing with his statement, made at the end of a 30-minute documentary by the TV program "Fair Game": "If the game is run properly as a professional game, you do not need 57 old farts running rugby. What I think gets me and a lot of players now is the hypocrisy of the situation. Why are we not just honest and say there is a lot of money in the game? It is becoming a professional game."

His characterization of administrators seemed to have been confirmed by the RFU's quick reaction. Its five officers, ignoring an apology by Carling, announced Saturday that it would be "inappropriate" for him to represent England as captain.

And in further appearing that they didn't want anyone reminding them that players are infinitely more important to the game than its administrators, the RFU even excluded Rowell from deciding Carling's punishment.

"I specifically excluded Jack Rowell from the decision," said the RFU's 69-year-old president, Dennis Easby. "I did not want him to be a party and, therefore, did not seek his opinion."

Carling was criticized by Rowell and other rugby officials for taking on the administrators at the worst possible time, but there was a larger feeling that the administrators had done greater harm to themselves by failing to account for the superior needs of the game.

The incident will surely detract from the showcase World Cup, pointing out the deficiencies of amateur rugby union just as it is being threatened by its profes-

sional rival, rugby league, under the financing of media moguls Rupert Murdoch and Kerry Packer.

"I realized that I had said something very stupid," Carling told the Mail on Sunday, one of several newspapers to attack the RFU for its decision. "But I just couldn't believe that anybody could be so offended that they would take such draconian action without even allowing me to put my side in a fair hearing."

"Surely there is a much bigger agenda than this," he added. "Like winning the World Cup for instance. They accused me of disrupting the unity of the RFU, but now they are quite happy to ruin our preparations with just three weeks to go."

Though Carling may retain his position at center, he will not easily be replaced as captain, a position he earned at 22. And, as captain, he had learned to react to strategy and dictate tactics to his 14 teammates on the fly.

But the hard, fast grounds of South Africa have long been a bane to England's grinding and pummeling style; no sooner had Carling been demoted than the bookmaker William Hill was



Will Carling: "I just couldn't believe that anybody could be so offended."

lengthening the odds against England from 4-to-1 to 9-to-2.

The veteran No. 8 Dean Richards, who would have been one of those most likely to replace Carling, said, "I would not accept the captaincy in these circumstances, even if pressed by Jack."

"I don't know if anybody else would," Richards said. "Tomorrow night the players have got to sit down and chat over the events of the weekend, but I am sure I speak for all of them by saying that the punishment is totally over the top and outrageous."

## Black Magic Zaps Conner in Opener

By Barbara Lloyd  
New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — On a day with high clouds and a brisk breeze brushing the course, the two yachts in the America's Cup match paced each other like two heavyweights in the ring together for the first time.

It was New Zealand's Black Magic 1 that prevailed, using an edge in boat speed and a better eye on wind shifts to beat Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes team on Young America by 2 minutes, 45 seconds Saturday.

The victory gives the challengers a 1-0 record in the five-of-nine America's Cup series. It also gives New Zealand, which has tried and failed three times before to get past the challengers' trials, its first victory in the history of the America's Cup.

"They were relieved that they were at least competitive with Young America," said Alan

Sefton, a Team New Zealand manager. "That was the \$64,000 question. They were a bit uptight in the first two legs, and were nervous. But then they settled down after that."

Conner said that his boat's electronics went out right after the start. His crew was "flustered," he said, that they couldn't sail Young America to its potential. But he also gave credit to the New Zealanders.

"The reason we lost was not because we didn't know the boat," he said. "The better boat won today. They sailed a little better, and had a little better speed upwind."

Still, the Conner crew was not at its tactical best when it needed it most — in the first leg. The wind was coming in from the west; at about 14 knots at the start. In classic match-racing form, the two yachts — the jet-black Kiwi challenger and the mermaid-splashed

American defender — circled each other aggressively.

With less than a minute before the start gun, the opponents broke off, both on starboard tack, and headed up to the mark. The seas, which were slopping at the boats' topsides in six-foot (1.8-meter) swells and chop, didn't help with timing. But both teams, which had been using three months of trial racing to get to that single moment, crossed the line with only a one-second difference between them.

Black Magic 1 went to the right side of the course and Young America to the left. The crew on Young America could be overheard on microphones talking about how the wind looked as if it might go left. But the opposite proved to be the case. Within seven minutes of the start, Young America tacked to check in with its New Zealand adversary, and found that the news was not good.

Black Magic 1 was about two boat lengths ahead. Several times after that, Young America came back, having been forced each time by Russell Courts, the Kiwi skipper, to tack back to the left for clear air.

But the key maneuver came about three-quarters of the way into the first leg. Having gained some on the left, Paul Cayard, who was steering Young America for Conner, dipped under Black Magic 1's stern. Cayard headed off to the right, where he ended up having to sail past the lay line, which meant sailing more distance than he had to. Apparently happy to accommodate, Black Magic scooted off to the left, where there appeared to be more wind.

Knowing the wind was going to come in from the left, because it had already gone to the right, they should have tacked under the lee, and gone back to the left-hand side of the course with Black Magic 1," said Laurent Esquier, project manager for the former New Zealand team, Tag Heuer Challenge. "Then Young America could have taken advantage of the left-hand shift."

Conner said Cayard decided to keep going rather than settle for a safe leeward position.

"It's easy to second-guess it now," Conner said. "I think Paul thought we could make a close duck there, go up 30 seconds and tack, and they might have a hard time getting across on port at the mark."

The black boat went on to round the first mark with a 31-second lead. In the downwind leg, the end fitting — or jaw — on Black Magic's spinnaker pole broke. The gear failure, a rare incident for the polished New Zealanders during their challengers' trials, could have demolished their lead, and almost did.

Young America was making up time and had moved up to within two boat lengths of Black Magic 1. But a poorly executed jibe on Young America cut into the mermaid boat's surge. At the second mark, Black Magic's lead was down to a meager 12 seconds. But that's when the boat speed on Black Magic started to kick in.

Not only was the wind swinging left and right in 10-degree shifts, but it was also dropping for a while to nine knots, then picking up later to 17 knots. As the breeze began to dwindle, Black Magic 1 looked as if it was coming into its own.

Having stretched out in the second beat to windward, the Kiwi team sailed around the third mark with a far more comfortable 42-second lead.

"The wind was shifting, and they were punching into big seas," Sefton said. "But they sailed it beautifully."

The team also had taken advantage of having tools on board. New Zealand's crewmen, Jeremy Scantlebury, and Dean Phipps, could be seen on deck working like mechanics on duty fixing the broken spinnaker pole fitting. By the next downwind leg, the pole was ready to go. At the fourth mark, Black Magic 1 was 1:22 in the lead.

The team appeared to sail conservatively after that, raising and lowering its sails at a distance before the last mark.

"All in all, congratulations to the Kiwis," Conner said. "They sailed a very good race, and they deserved to win today."



Aboard Black Magic 1, the Kiwi crew battled high seas and Dennis Conner's Star & Stripes team to take a 1-0 lead.

### Battered Fighter In Las Vegas Is in Critical Condition

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — Challenger Jimmy Garcia was in critical condition Sunday after surgery for a blood clot on his brain after taking a beating in his WBC super featherweight title fight against Gabriel Ruelas.

A spokesman at University Medical Center said Garcia's vital signs were stable but his prognosis was unclear.

Ruelas battered the game but outclassed Garcia nearly at will for more than 10 rounds Saturday before the referee, Mitch Halpern, stopped the bout 25 seconds into the 11th round.

The fight topped the undercard of the lightweight title fight between Ruelas' brother, Rafael, and Olympic gold medalist Oscar De La Hoya.

De La Hoya, one of boxing's fastest rising stars, knocked Rafael Ruelas down twice in the second round, then stopped him with a barrage of punches to add the IBF title to his WBO crown.

### SIDELINES

#### Torrance Wins Golf's Italian Open

MILAN (Reuters) — Sam Torrance of Scotland enhanced his bid for an eighth straight Ryder Cup berth this year with a two-shot victory Sunday over Spain's José Rivero in the Italian Open.

Torrance, 41, who broke the course record with 9-under-par 63 on Saturday, shot a last-round 67 to finish at 269. Rivero, who birdied three of the last four holes, shot 66.

Stephen Keppler, a former British Walker Cup player who is now a club pro in suburban Atlanta, shot 5-under-par 67 and was tied for the lead with Jim Gallagher going into the final round of the BellSouth Atlanta Classic.

#### Martinez Routs Hingis in First Final

HAMBURG (AP) — Conchita Martinez, the Wimbledon champion, put on a powerful display of clay-court tennis to overwhelm Martina Hingis, the 14-year-old prodigy, 6-1, 6-0, and win the Citizen Cup Sunday.

Hingis, who has been on the pro tour for six months, was overcome by stage fright in her first professional final and had a series of unforced errors that made Martinez's job easier. But, she said, "I am very pleased with what I achieved here." She will climb from No. 60 in the rankings to a place in the top 30.

#### For the Record

Russia, on second-half goals by Valeri Kechinov, Nikolai Pisarev and Mukhsin Mukhamadiev, beat the Faeroe Islands, 3-0, in a European Championship qualifying match.

Diego Armando Maradona resigned as coach of the Racing Club team after Juan De Stefano, the club president who had hired, was not re-elected.

### Peltonen's 3 Goals Against Swedes Give Finns Title

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — Ville Peltonen's three goals led Finland to a 4-1 victory over archival Sweden in Sunday's final of the World Hockey Championships.

It was Finland's first gold medal in a major hockey championship. In the two previous finals, Finland lost to Sweden in 1992 and to Canada last year, and won a silver medal in the 1988 Winter Olympics.

Peltonen broke a tight game open by scoring two of his three goals within 2:17 late in the second period.

The 21-year-old left wing, who was the San Jose Sharks' fourth choice and 58th overall in the 1993 NHL draft, beat goalie Thomas Ostlund with a slap shot from the left circle at 17:39.

Then, with only four seconds left of the period, Peltonen knocked in a rebound from close-range to make it 3-0.

### Nordiques and Capitals Win Eastern Openers

The Associated Press

The New York Rangers still haven't found a way to beat the Quebec Nordiques this season, and the Pittsburgh Penguins are still having trouble with the Washington Capitals in the National Hockey League's playoffs.

The Rangers, who lost all three games to the Nordiques during the regular season, lost by 5-4 on Saturday in one of two opening-night games in the playoffs.

The defending Stanley Cup champions led, 4-2, going into the third period, but the Nordiques rallied for three goals to take a 1-0 lead in the best-of-7 Eastern Conference quarterfinals.

Joe Sakic's second goal of the game was followed by one from Bob Bassen, then Sakic scored again with 38 seconds left.

The Rangers had been 15-0-1 in games in which they led after two periods.

Capitals 5, Penguins 4: The Penguins, meanwhile, lost yet another opening game in the playoffs to the Capitals in another Eastern Conference matchup.

Sergei Gonchar, who scored only twice all season, had two goals and set up another during a four-goal flurry that rallied the Capitals.

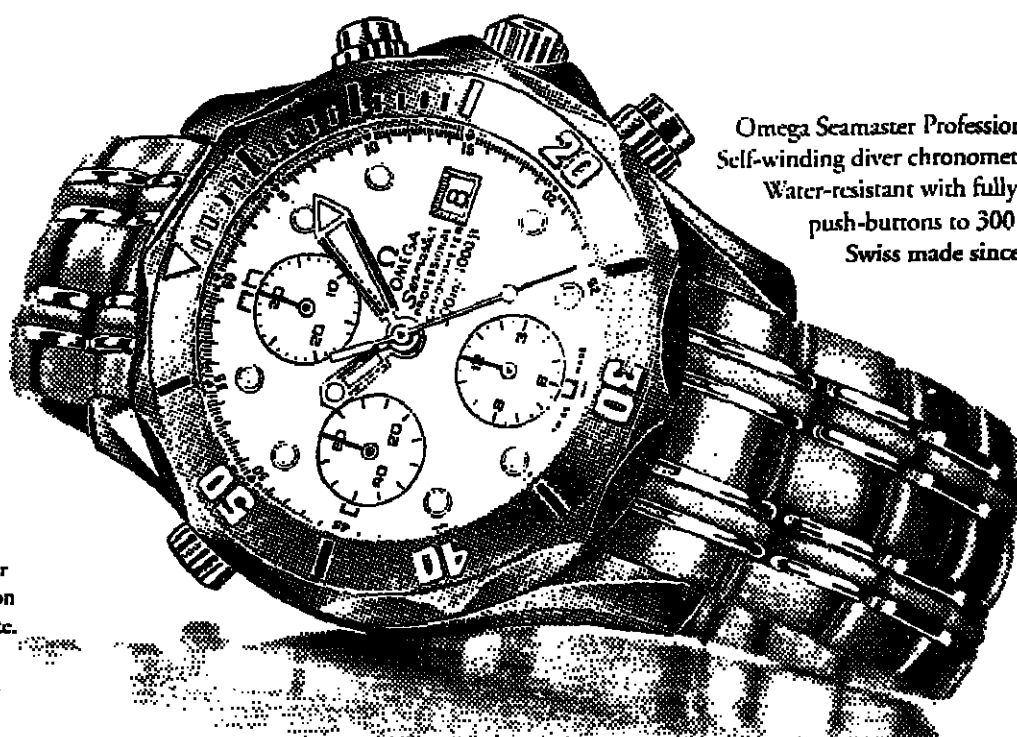
Trying to duplicate last season's first-round upset of Pittsburgh, the Capitals overcame three power-play goals — two off the same penalty to Peter Bondra — to seize a 1-0 series lead.

The Capitals beat the Penguins in Game 1 of a playoff series for the fourth time in as many series since 1991. The Penguins rallied from first-game losses to win in 1991 and 1992, but lost to the Capitals in six games last season.



# OMEGA

THE LINK BETWEEN EXCELLENCE AND SAILING



Omega Seamaster Professional chronograph. Self-winding diver chronometer in 18 k gold. Water-resistant with fully functional push-buttons to 300 m/1000 ft. Swiss made since 1848.



OMEGA  
The sign of excellence

The success of top skipper Rod Davis also depends on an extraordinary timepiece. That's why he wears his Omega in all his exploits.



## LANGUAGE

## When Goo-Gos Go Goggling Along

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Democrats want an outside *goo-goo* to demolish the standards of right and wrong." I wrote in a recent piece about the ethics of Speaker Newt Gingrich. "But internal *goo-gos* are elected to do that job, guided by the public's sense of right and wrong."

That struck some readers as an ethnic slur. "When I was growing up in San Francisco 60 years ago," writes William G. Ackerman of San Rafael, California, "some of the guys referred to Filipinos as *goo-gos*."

The slur he has in mind is *gook*, of unknown origin, reported first by American Speech in 1935 to mean "anyone who speaks Spanish, particularly a Filipino," and was later used in South Korea and Vietnam to denigrate all non-whites.

A *goo-goo* is decidedly not a *gook*. *Goo!* is the sound often made by a satisfied baby, and it became part of imitative baby talk. Reduplicated, it came to mean "loving, enticing," as used in the phrase *goo-goo eyes*, and was turned into a verb by Mark Twain in "Huckleberry Finn": "The duke . . . just went a *goo-gooing* around, happy and satisfied."

The word may have been influenced by *goggle*, "to stare with eyes bugged out," which was then caricatured in a comic strip, "Barney Goggle," by Billy De Beck, in 1919, and was further popularized in 1923 by the impresario and songwriter Billy Rose in "Barney Goggle" with the *goo-goo-goggly eyes*.

The political term *goo-goo* began in New York in the 1890s after the City Club began to form district-level Good Government Clubs to press for reform. The New York Sun dubbed the Good Government types *Goo-Gos*, a term of derision that was picked up by Theodore Roosevelt: "The Republican machine men have been loudly demanding a straight ticket; and those prize idiots, the Goo-Gos, have just played into their hands by capering off and nominating an independent ticket of their own."

"While I don't wish to turn the shooting of a man into a mere grammatical issue," writes Richard S. Kaufman, a copy editor at the Book-of-the-Month Club in New York, "I was puzzled by a phrase in an article about former Governor George Wallace's injuries at the hands of 'a would-be assassin.' Kaufman points to a 1958 book, "Watch Your Language," by Theodore M.

Bernstein, who was then The New York Times' guardian of the language. Bernstein wrote: "An *assassin* is a person who either kills or tries to kill treacherously. Thus, for all practical purposes there is no such thing as a 'would-be assassin.' Bernstein based his usage judgment on the Oxford English Dictionary's definition of *assassin*: "One who undertakes to put another to death by treacherous violence." *Undertakes* denotes "tries," and would make *would-be assassin* redundant.

Let's see how two of the newest dictionaries define the noun. The Random House Webster's College Dictionary defines *assassin* as a "murderer, esp. one who kills a politically prominent person for fanatical or monetary reasons."

The Cambridge International Dictionary of English, which ranges across American, British and Australian English, similarly defines *assassin* as "murderer, esp. one who kills a famous or important person for political reasons or in exchange for money." Again, no suggestion that the assassin is anything other than one who has completed his mission of murder.

Usage has changed in these four decades. Probably because the noun *assassin* has long meant a completed act of murder, *assassin* is now its successful perpetrator — and *would-be* and *intended* are legitimate modifiers for one who tries but fails to hit the target.

Our search for the origin of *\$40 word* is progressing.

The construction is in active use. Oliver Conant, an English teacher in New York, chastising me for using argumentation when argument or reasoning would suffice, notes that he looks to this column as "a solace and obfuscation free zone" and not "as a place where I'm likely to stumble across verbal imprecision or the use of *\$50 words*."

The price, of course, keeps inflating. Eric Widing of North Salem, New York, found the phrase selling for half price in William Strunk Jr. and E. B. White's 1959 "Elements of Style": "Avoid the elaborate, the pretentious, the coy and the cute. Do not be tempted by a *twenty dollar word* when there is a *ten-cent* handy, ready and able."

But here's a clue to the etymon, from Robert Goldman of New Rochelle, New York: "Your reference to a '\$40 word' evoked a fuzzy recollection of a radio program called 'Paul Wing's Spelling Bee,' where dollar values (none of which approached \$40) were assigned to words." The hunt continues.

New York Times Service

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Jacques Rivette's latest is a surprise package of a movie labeled "Haut Bas Fragile," the story of three women to be handled with care. Nathalie Richard plays Ninon, an errand girl who looks fragile but is made of steel. A blithe and mischievous spirit, she takes swift turns on scooter and on skates. "Ninon comes on fast and hard. She's unpredictable," says Richard.

Perhaps her most astonishing turn happens after almost an hour into the movie, when she breaks into song and dance. "That's what Jacques wanted me for, to be the mover, the motor. He's always been in love with American musicals, he has a musical way of directing; he listens to the beat and dances behind the camera — and he's good!"

Rivette, the New Wave old master, a pop artist? Musical comedy is not exactly what the director is known for, but knotty fantasies, constructed like dream marathons. "Out 1" (1970-71) clocked in at 12 hours and 40 minutes; the short version was 4 hours, 20 minutes.

After his ambitious "La Belle Noiseuse," which was a success, and "Jeanne la Pucelle," his two-part film on Joan of Arc, which was not, the director wanted to do something in a lighter vein and on a lesser budget, inspired by MOM musicals like Stanley Donen's "On the Town." Yet "Haut Bas Fragile," with music by the pop star Enzo Enzo, and situations that look improvised, bears the earmarks of New Wave filmmaking and has the distinctive Rivette touch: He describes the 2-hour, 49-minute movie as being of "the usual unusual length."

"Making a musical is an old idea Jacques had," the 32-year-old Richard says. "He even went to Los Angeles to talk to Leslie Caron about a project 30 years ago, but it didn't happen."

Richard, who was Rivette's mystery woman in "La Bande des Quatre" (1987) and had a small part in "Jeanne," is a slight blonde with arresting asymmetrical looks. With her cropped hair and secretive smile, she might be a sister of Jean Seberg's character in "A bout de souffle." "But Ninon is not naive," she



Nathalie Richard, "the mover, the motor" in Jacques Rivette's new film.

corrects. "She's meant to be canny, cold." And contemporary.

Her choices, as a dancer and actress, have taken her from classic to modern and back again. The directors she has worked with — Catherine Corsini, Cédric Kahn, Cédric Klapisch — are auteurs from a younger generation than Rivette's: "Those have been the people who have asked me, who want to use me. I'm not a big name and I'm shy; I don't seek out directors."

Richard thinks that moviemaking today is a far cry from the '60s when Rivette worked in a specific cultural and political context and she doesn't believe in drawing boundary lines between auteur and commercial filmmaking or fanning the polemic about French versus American cinema. "I don't go for just one kind of cinema."

She is herself an auteur, credited along with her partners Marianne Descombes and Laurence Côte, for the screenplay of "Haut Bas Fragile." Rivette had his actresses read "Twelfth Night" and "The Brothers Karamazov"; then he dropped Shakespeare and Dostoevsky and asked them to create their own part and plot their destiny. It was to

be a story of good and evil, and of girls on the loose in the summertime.

"We built the story together. Jacques wanted Ninon to be unscrupulous — she lies, steals, she plays with fire, but for fun. We didn't want to make a movie that was downbeat or psychological. Ninon is supposed to be cold; at first nothing gets to her. I don't know how typical that cynical opportunist kind of girl is of my generation. I don't like putting people into categories."

The actresses worked on their dialogues and gave them to Christine Laurent and Pascal Bonitzer, Rivette's scriptwriters, who wrote a first draft that the director reworked. Then the lines were set, the movement choreographed. "There was no improvisation at all once we started shooting although certain things were changed." The singing and dancing was worked in to look casual. "Instead of talking, we sing. We danced without the music at first; then we had to make it fit the camera. I loved seeing that you can have a lot of ideas that don't work! I never thought of myself as a great dancer and I had never sung before."

Richard has been dancing since she

was 12; at 17, she was chosen to be a member of Karol Amateau's company. "Two months later I went to New York to work with her — it was magic; going to a country I didn't know, speaking another language. I never had great technique, but I was lucky." While in New York, she went to old movies and fell for Bette Davis and James Mason — "his voice."

When she returned to Paris she entered the Conservatory. "I always wanted to act on stage; at first, film was a parenthesis. I love changing character with each role." She says she's nothing like the lying Ninon. "I can't lie: It would show right away. Everything I do shows on my face. So I don't steal and I . . . I prefer not to lie — it's a big subject." She reddens.

At the Conservatory I did mostly tragedy, Shakespeare, Racine and Corneille. I learned to be both physical and abstract, pitching my voice to the rhythms."

She was still at the Conservatory. Rivette auditioned her for "La Bande des Quatre," with scenes from "Athalia" and "On ne badine pas avec l'amour." Chantal Ackerman also plucked her out of school to play in a musical, "The Golden Eighties."

Between stage — she will next play in "Love's Labor's Lost" at the Odéon — and screen, she raises a daughter, now 10: "A kid needs ritual and an artist's life is hectic, but it has advantages: when I'm off, I'm all hers."

Richard seems to have kept the child's imagination working for her: she describes dancing again, for Rivette, as being in a dream.

"That's the way Jacques sees fiction, as a suspension of reality. And the dreamlike atmosphere suits me: I like doing one thing and being in something else at the same time. Working with Jacques was like a fairy tale. For him to make this movie, after 'Jeanne la Pucelle,' was a proof of his youth — *légèreté*."

Art is necessary, but it's also a gift: we could live without the movies, not? And that's the beauty of it. We're not in church: Making a movie is a way of celebrating the ephemeral."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

| Europe        | Today |       |   |    | Tomorrow |       |   |    |
|---------------|-------|-------|---|----|----------|-------|---|----|
|               | High  | Low   | W | CP | High     | Low   | W | CP |
| Algeria       | 20/10 | 14/7  | 2 | 1  | 21/10    | 14/7  | 2 | 1  |
| Amsterdam     | 15/20 | 10/10 | 2 | 1  | 15/20    | 10/10 | 2 | 1  |
| Athens        | 18/21 | 7/14  | 1 | 1  | 18/21    | 7/14  | 1 | 1  |
| Berlin        | 20/12 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 20/12    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Bombay        | 27/32 | 18/24 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 18/24 | 2 | 1  |
| Buenos Aires  | 23/27 | 19/12 | 2 | 1  | 23/27    | 19/12 | 2 | 1  |
| Burkina Faso  | 28/34 | 18/12 | 2 | 1  | 28/34    | 18/12 | 2 | 1  |
| Calcutta      | 28/34 | 18/12 | 2 | 1  | 28/34    | 18/12 | 2 | 1  |
| Cairo         | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Canton        | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Cebu          | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Colon         | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Copenhagen    | 14/27 | 7/14  | 2 | 1  | 14/27    | 7/14  | 2 | 1  |
| Dakar         | 24/27 | 17/12 | 2 | 1  | 24/27    | 17/12 | 2 | 1  |
| Dhaka         | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Dublin        | 15/20 | 10/10 | 2 | 1  | 15/20    | 10/10 | 2 | 1  |
| Edinburgh     | 11/22 | 7/14  | 2 | 1  | 11/22    | 7/14  | 2 | 1  |
| Geneva        | 24/27 | 17/12 | 2 | 1  | 24/27    | 17/12 | 2 | 1  |
| Hankow        | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Hong Kong     | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| London        | 15/20 | 10/10 | 2 | 1  | 15/20    | 10/10 | 2 | 1  |
| Los Angeles   | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Manila        | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Medan         | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Moscow        | 17/22 | 10/10 | 2 | 1  | 17/22    | 10/10 | 2 | 1  |
| Mumbai        | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Nairobi       | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Paris         | 15/20 | 10/10 | 2 | 1  | 15/20    | 10/10 | 2 | 1  |
| Perth         | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Port of Spain | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Rangoon       | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| San Francisco | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Seoul         | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Singapore     | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Sydney        | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Taipei        | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Tokyo         | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |
| Yokohama      | 27/32 | 12/5  | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5  | 2 | 1  |

| North America  | Today |      |   |    | Tomorrow |      |   |    |
|----------------|-------|------|---|----|----------|------|---|----|
|                | High  | Low  | W | CP | High     | Low  | W | CP |
| Alaska         | 20/10 | 14/7 | 2 | 1  | 20/10    | 14/7 | 2 | 1  |
| Arizona        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| California     | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Canada         | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Florida        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Georgia        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Hawaii         | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Idaho          | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Illinois       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Indiana        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Iowa           | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Kansas         | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Kentucky       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Louisiana      | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Maine          | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Maryland       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Massachusetts  | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Michigan       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Minnesota      | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Mississippi    | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Missouri       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Montana        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Nebraska       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Nevada         | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| New Hampshire  | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| New Jersey     | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| New Mexico     | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| New York       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| North Carolina | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Ohio           | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Oklahoma       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Oregon         | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Pennsylvania   | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Rhode Island   | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| South Carolina | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| South Dakota   | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Tennessee      | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Texas          | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Utah           | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Vermont        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Virginia       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Washington     | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| West Virginia  | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Wisconsin      | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Wyoming        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |

| Asia         | Today |      |   |    | Tomorrow |      |   |    |
|--------------|-------|------|---|----|----------|------|---|----|
|              | High  | Low  | W | CP | High     | Low  | W | CP |
| Bangkok      | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Beijing      | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Bombay       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Buenos Aires | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Burkina Faso | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Calcutta     | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Canton       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Cebu         | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Colon        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Copenhagen   | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Dakar        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Dhaka        | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Dublin       | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 | 1  |
| Edinburgh    | 27/32 | 12/5 | 2 | 1  | 27/32    | 12/5 | 2 |    |